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## Business Organization

A Description of the Executive and Organization Work of the National Society Performed at Memorial Continental Hall

Eliza O. Denniston

Much has been said and written about Memorial Continental Hall, the beautiful "Temple of Patriotism" erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. There have been pictures of it spread broadcast over the land and every day except Sundays and holidays crowds of interested visitors are taken through the stately rooms, handsomely furnished by the different States, the museum with its quaint and exceedingly valuable relics; the library which contains a splendid and always increasing collection of historical and genealogical works, constantly in use and referred to by many members and non-members; and the large auditorium where so many distinguished people have gathered together. But to many of those who delight in going over the building, it is a wonderful show place and nothing more. Few realize that within the walls of Memorial Continental Hall a vast amount of work is being done—work which goes on untiringly throughout the year and which demands the time and patient endeavor of a large clerical force.

Each National Officer has a group of

assistants to carry out under her direction, the work entailed by her office, which in each case is considerable. Each clerk has become a trained specialist in her line and any question propounded to any department always receives a courteous and intelligent reply. In fact, the work of the great National Society has reached a precision in mechanical detail at the headquarters that is to be envied by any large organization, and the fact that the management is in the hands of women entirely is something to be proud of.

It is best to begin this story with the office of Corresponding Secretary, as it is from there that the application blanks are sent out to future Daughters. The work of this office might be classed under four different heads, namely, general correspondence of the Society, distributing and forwarding of mail, distribution of chapter supplies, and finance business.

All letters addressed to the National Society, the National Board of Management, and the Corresponding Secretary General are cared for here, being answered or referred as the case may

be. Letters of every description are received, those pertaining to the Society and its work and those entirely foreign thereto—requesting information in regard to other organizations, and topics in general. To each a prompt and courteous reply is sent. During the past year nearly four thousand letters have been received.

The incoming mail is received in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General and is assorted and distributed to the various offices in the building.

acts as clerk to the Finance Committee of the Society.

Next to this is the office of the Recording Secretary General. And it is here that a record of all meetings of the National Society, the Board of Management and the Executive Board are kept.

The work of transcribing the verbatim report of the official stenographer of the board minutes, which after being presented to the Board for approval are published in the AMERICAN



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

There are four deliveries each day.

Chapter supplies, such as application blanks, constitutions, leaflets of general information, and committee lists are sent out from this office. As there are 1,275 chapters of the Society one can readily see this means no small amount of work as each order received must be recorded, the blanks counted, wrapped, addressed and record made of postage and date of mailing. Between fifty and sixty thousand blanks are sent out annually. The clerk in this office also

MONTHLY MAGAZINE, is arduous, and especially as it must be prepared quickly as well as accurately, in order to be published as soon as possible after approval.

Cards of notification to membership are sent to hundreds of applicants admitted at each meeting, from this office and cards are also sent to notify all those who are annually appointed by the President General to serve on the National Committees and Committees for the Congress. Notices of all regu-

lar and special meetings of the Board of Management and Executive Committee are sent from this office as well.

Following Board meetings and the Congress, general officers and chapters are notified "of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties." Immediately after the close of each Congress the names and addresses of the members, for the ensuing year, of the Board of Management, are prepared and printed in leaflet form for general distribution.

Committee lists must be submitted to the October Board, even a careless observer will see that there is much accomplished in this handsome room.

During the past year a typewritten copy, on heavy paper, has been made of all the motions adopted by the Congress and Board since January, 1902, and after being indexed, this copy was bound.

Two copies of every issue of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE containing Minutes of Board meetings and



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The adoption of amendments to the Constitution and By-laws made a new edition of the National Constitution necessary and this was issued by the Recording Secretary General. The list of members of the Congress Committees for the program, the preparation and printing of the booklet of National Committees, and hardest of all the Proceedings of the Congress, which alone, with the necessary proof-reading, means weeks of hard work, and as an effort is made to have a copy of the Proceedings reach each chapter by July and the proof of the National

the Proceedings were secured, and the minutes and proceedings taken, a difficult task owing to the tenderness of the paper used during a number of years and the rusting of the wires which held the leaves together. The proceedings of each Congress, beginning with the first one held, have each been bound in a separate volume.

A typewritten copy of the minutes of the early Continental Hall committee meetings has been made and bound and are frequently needed for reference.

The Registrar General's office is a



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT. TREASURER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

busy place and considerable detail work is necessary there which demands close attention. When application papers arrive they are opened and sorted by the chief clerk who turns over all original papers with enclosed fees to the Treasurer General's office, after which they are returned to the Registrar to be dated and acknowledged. These are then compared with the large and splendidly arranged catalogue of ancestors, and if based on records already accepted, they are compared and verified while those based on new records are turned over to the Genealogist, who examines

them thoroughly and if possible verifies them by histories, genealogies and the published official archives of the various States contained in the Library. If the required volumes are not in the Library then the papers are taken to the Library of Congress and the search made there. Papers are also compared with the reports of the Pension Bureau of the United States and if service is claimed for an ancestor with a name similar to one

found on the pension rolls the paper is taken to the Pension Bureau for comparison with the original application. Much family history is given in pension applications and by the statements therein it can usually be determined at once whether the ancestor in question is entitled to the service of the pensioner or not.

When new original records lack the requisite data and it is impossible to complete the papers at headquar-

ters the applicant is requested to make further search and find the data to complete. Nearly the entire time of several clerks is required to send out letters asking for this needed information. Hundreds of new records are verified each year. Seventeen hundred were entered by the present genealogist during the first year of her service and the supply still seems inexhaustible.

After all papers are verified they are listed and numbered by a special clerk preparatory to their acceptance by the National Board. After acceptance the duplicates of each paper are separated



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OFFICE.



and returned to the chapter or individual sending them. One paper each is retained to be bound numerically in volumes of two hundred papers each. Cards must be made and filed in the index for each applicant, and new cards are added to the ancestor's catalogue if necessary, or a new National number added to the card bearing the name of the ancestor, which has been already filed. From January, 1912, to January, 1913, 7,316 new members were admitted and 2,155 supplementary papers verified.

From this office too, permits are issued for the Insignia of the Society and for Ancestral Bars and before such permits are issued the ever useful card index must be consulted. During the year 1912-1913, 5,478 permits were issued.

When the certificates of membership are signed, they must be stamped with the official seal and each one carefully rolled and mailed and like the application paper the number of each certificate must be compared with that of the original application paper so that there



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

will be no chance for error. It is the extreme care in regard to every detail of work that makes it run with such apparent smoothness.

Following a fresh instalment of application papers one remembers that the first trip they make from the Registrar's office is to that of the Treasurer-General. Here they are checked off, and recorded as paid before being returned to the office from which they came. The Treasurer's office is another busy corner of the building and a most important one as well.

The growth of the work in this office in respect to receipts and disbursements of money is notable. In 1895, for instance, the receipts of the current fund were \$16,000, and the disbursements \$10,000; the estimated receipts for 1912 are \$94,000; the estimated disbursements \$81,000, and these are conservative figures.

The ten financial record books of 1900 have increased to 50, and one of the tasks of each summer in addition to sending out bills to members-at-large, is

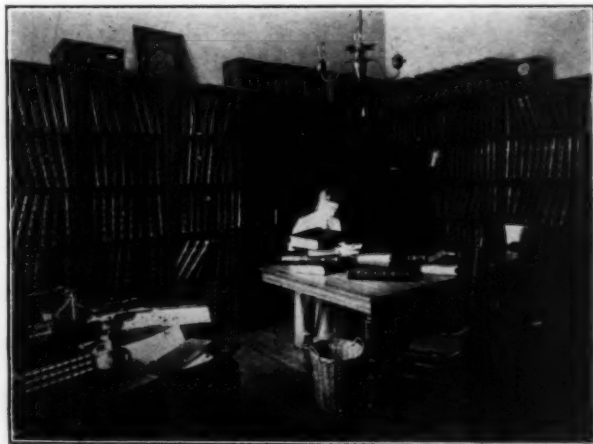


Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

#### WHERE THE ORIGINAL APPLICATION PAPERS ARE FILED.

the transference of the records of these books into a new set,—tedious work for hot weather. These books contain the names and financial standing of the members whose added National numbers now reach within a very few of the 100,000 mark. In the last five years over 16,500 financial reports of chapters have been examined. These reports with remittance blanks and miscellaneous correspondence fill 559 file cases. As to letter-writing, over 2,000 letters have been written from February 1st up to the present writing.

attended to in this department and there is sufficient work to keep a good-sized force of clerks exceedingly busy, frequently long after regular hours.

In the office of the Vice-president General in Charge of the Organization of Chapters there is so much to do that for a month or two before the Congress meets it is necessary to have extra clerks. When a chapter is organized, its list of members is sent to this office where each name is verified and recorded. Frequently there must be considerable correspondence before the

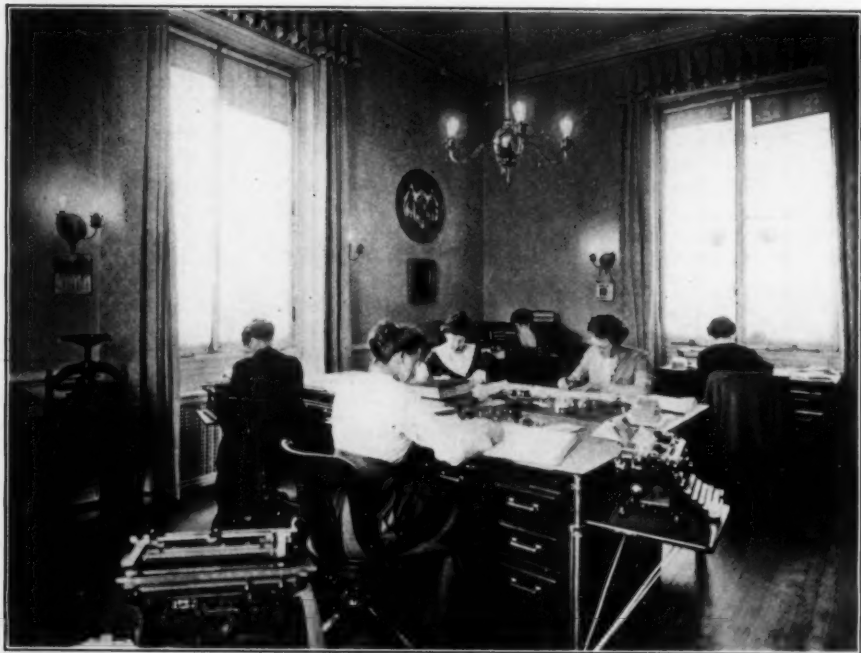


Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

TREASURER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

It is the only office where card catalogues of members-at-large, real daughters, life-members, and Continental Hall contributors are kept together with a record of deaths, resignations, reinstatements, and dropped members, lists of which are furnished the Vice-president General in Charge of Organization of Chapters and the Registrar General.

Almost everything concerning the financial end of the National Society is

organizing regent fully understands the rules of the National Society, and then there are many little flaws in the construction which must be straightened out before the chapter is recorded. Very often the names submitted do not come under the constitutional ruling, therefore, the officer in charge of this department must bring the matter before the Board for its decision. There are at present nearly 1,300 chapters in the organization and nearly 80,000 actual mem-

bers (though the "admitted members" are over 99,000), and new chapters are constantly being formed. The extensive card catalogue, in constant use by all departments contains a complete list of members and a separate record is kept of all those who marry, die, are transferred or dropped. Then there is a chapter list with the officers of every chapter in the organization. Almost every day some changes are necessary

Records of which the Historian General is the chairman. Records, reports of chapter historians from all over the country are acknowledged and carefully arranged and filed away. All manner of questions regarding the work of the Historian's department are thoughtfully considered and answered. Besides all this there is the Lineage Book which is compiled and edited in the Historian's office and which requires many months



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

in this catalogue, which numbers considerably over 100,000. From October, 1912, to February, 1913, 3,574 members' cards were made, and 1,293 changes made in old cards. The card index system at Memorial Continental Hall is something worth considering, and there is no lack of appreciation in the offices judging from the accuracy of the system.

In the Historian General's office there is the large correspondence entailed by that office and the large committee on Historical Research and Preservation of

of patient research not only in the records at Memorial Continental Hall, but at the Pension Bureau as well. Wherever a record is incomplete, and during the early years of the organization the rules were less strict than now, letters must be written for sufficient data when it is not to be found by the compiler of the Lineage Book. All this material must then be typewritten, compared with records before being sent to the printer and after that the proofs are gone over several times before the actual publication, for the Lineage



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

## THE GENEALOGIST AT WORK.

Book is the final record and must be absolutely correct.

The Library is always in demand, and is frequented by people out of the society as well as by members, and there is a demand also upon the versatility of the Librarian who can always be relied upon to put you on the right track of an ancestor if you give her the slightest tangible clue. As the work of the Librarian General includes besides the care of the numerous books already on the shelves, the binding of pamphlets, year books, magazines, Smithsonian reports and carefully prepared Pension Records, the solicitation of gifts, negotiating of exchanges and purchasing of new volumes there is a wide and varied correspondence, and then too the Library, like all other departments in the building, has a splendid card catalogue which is always kept right up to date.

A very important room is the business

office which being near the entrance of the building is almost always the first room visited. It is here that all supplies for the offices are ordered, all the official literature of the National Society is on sale; as well as the official stationery. All orders for stationery and printing of any kind must go through the business office, and all letters concerning any of the business of the Building and Grounds Committee are received and answered.

All business pertaining to the renting of the Auditorium is also transacted through this department and besides paying off the work people, the time book for all the clerical force is kept by the clerk in charge of this office.

One could not write about the work done at Memorial Continental Hall without giving as much space as possible to the work of the superintendent, which covers so much but which goes on so quietly that it must be pointed out to be appreciated. Every day this large building is carefully gone over



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

## HISTORIAN GENERAL'S OFFICE

by the very small army of cleaners and as the Hall is white inside as well as outside the general air of spotlessness is not maintained without considerable patience and systematic order. The costly furnishings must be cared for and on the days when the National Board Meetings are held everything must be in readiness to the smallest detail not only in the Board Room but in the various committee rooms. Every light, every inscription on the many gifts to the Hall, must be inspected every now and then and nothing allowed to become tarnished or be out of line ever so little.

In the basement where each office has its particular store room there are two exceedingly interesting rooms not often seen by the visitor. One is the office of the superintendent with its shelves piled up with papers, pamphlets and supplies of all kinds for the preservation and protection of the great building, and last but not least the



A PHOTO BY EMMONSTON, Washington, D. C.

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

wonderful little Multigraph which is turning out hundreds of the letter heads, notification cards and small circulars used by the Society, and which has begun to prove its usefulness during the rush of preparation for Congress.

Another room is the repair shop. Few of the Daughters who are inclined to think of their splendid headquarters as merely extremely ornamental most of the year, realize that there is always something going on—that the work never ceases—and that every one of the repairs made in the building are done by the men employed on the inside, the regular employees under the direction of the superintendent, who, in addition to his regular work of attending to the building itself, must be ready and able to answer any and all questions concerning the Society and all its works.

When, as often happens, the crowds of visitors who flock to the Hall between the hours of 11 and 3 are so large that the regular guide cannot handle them properly, the superin-



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

#### TOOL SHOP, WHERE MANY REPAIRS ARE MADE.



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

## PREPARING CERTIFICATES FOR MAILING.

tendent has been known to act at a moment's notice with great success. During the week of March 3d, people visited the Hall in such numbers that three guides were employed and the hall being inadequate to hold the crowds, it was necessary to maintain great care and good judgment to accommodate all and keep the procession moving. Easter week is another period when the number of visitors increases to a great extent; and, in fact, the meeting of any large convention in Washington, means preparation at the Hall for the handling of many people. There is not a nail or a window pane that is not familiar to him, and no Daughter of the American Revolution could take greater pride in the Temple of Patriotism where the work of the greatest patriotic Society in the world is being recorded day in

and day out, conscientiously and faithfully. Even in summer when almost all National officers have left the city the work of their departments goes on with the same exactitude as when they are present to superintendent and direct. The work is facilitated in every possible way by the system that prevails and every effort is made to keep the means at hand for the perfection of the peculiar type of work demanded, for it is, in almost every department, a work requiring a special knowledge and training which is

only acquired after a long apprenticeship.

The true spirit of patriotism prevails in Memorial Continental Hall, and what is done is well done.



Photo by E. L. Crandall, Washington, D. C.

## THE LIBRARIAN'S FUND OF INFORMATION IS ALWAYS IN DEMAND.



# The Old Trails Road

Proposed by the D. A. R. as a National Ocean to Ocean Highway

Elizabeth Butler Gentry

The object of the Old Trails Road Committee is to induce the Government to build a National Highway over the famous old trails as a memorial to our pioneer-patriots. Such a highway has social, economic and commercial value; the route as mapped by Mrs. John Van Brunt is the most practical route, the most scenic, and the most historic of any route suggested as a transcontinental highway.

This ideal and sentimental project as initiated and organized by Missouri D. A. R. has been endorsed by the Trans-Mississippi Congress, the Association for Highway Improvement, the National Old Trails Road Convention, the American Road Congress, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

At our request Mr. Borland introduced a bill January 15, 1911, calling for Federal aid to build the Old Trails Road. While in Washington last April, I was joined by the Committee members from ten States; Mr. Borland arranged a hearing before the House Committee on Agriculture and we plead for the passage of our bill H. R. 17919.

Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) has given the Committee a historic stage-coach, valued at \$1,000, to add to our collection of Trail relics. This will be on public exhibition at the Zoo, Swope Park, Kansas City, where the Park Board has arranged for its appropriate installation.

Mrs. Van Brunt, Vice-chairman, and Mrs. Salisbury, Secretary, have traveled with the Chairman to Washington, crossed Kansas by motor, as guest of the Kansas Old Santa Fe Trail Association; and crossed Missouri by mo-

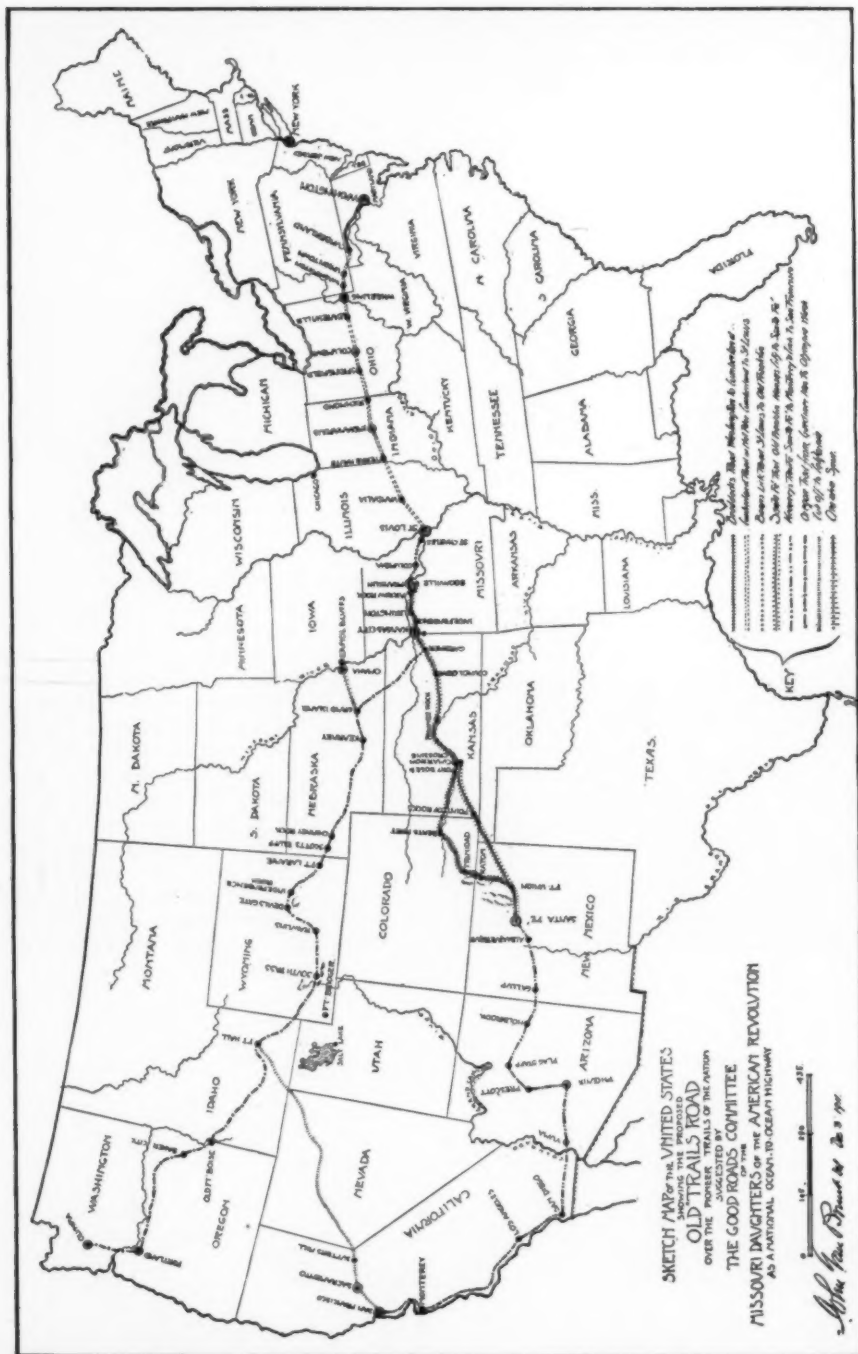
tor, as guest of D. A. R., and Missouri Old Trails Road Association. It is the purpose of the State and National Committees to journey overland to California in a motor caravan—D. A. R. Argonauts—to dedicate the road at the Panama Exposition in 1915.

The Chairman suggested that red, white and blue bands be painted on telephone poles—to mark the National Highway with the National colors; this idea has been put into effect by the men's organizations, assisted in several instances by the D. A. R. and by the County Courts, in Missouri, in Kansas and in part of Illinois. On a stretch of the Boon's Lick Road, between Franklin and Rocheport, the poles were not marked and many tourists were dismayed by crossroads. Mrs. J. A. Maxwell took her paint pots and brushes and assisted by her husband painted the poles herself in front of her farm. It is this spirit of co-operation, of women linking hands across the continent to accomplish a great purpose, that spells success for this movement.

Motorists say that "Following the Flag of the D. A. R." is the most satisfactory and inspiring travel: that the telegraph poles have been turned into flagpoles and that the D. A. R. road-sign is practical and ideal.

Mrs. Mack of Ohio, Mrs. Denny of Indiana, Mrs. Kagay, Mrs. Van Brunt of Missouri, Mrs. Horton of Kansas, and Mrs. Reid of Colorado, report that the poles are marked across their States.

Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Henry Bowron of New York, spoke before the American Road Congress at Atlantic City last September. Through their



efforts the D. A. R. Road was endorsed by that Congress.

Mrs. Morris Croxall of Maryland spoke before the Congressional Club of Washington, D. C., and interested the members in this project.

Mrs. E. C. Pelouze of Virginia has given wide publicity to this work in Virginia newspapers.

Sentiment versus politics is building the Old Trails Road. Sentiment builds not only roads, it builds nations. It is the flower of civilization.

vania, Maryland, Virginia, and New York, to plead for good roads and a national historic highway across the continent, to plead for good roads generally, that children may go to school, women to church, and men to market at all seasons of the year?

A countrywoman said to me, "My men folks have left me stuck in the mud all my life. I am mighty thankful the D. A. R. are trying to pull me out." While individually we are concerned with this phase of good roads, as an



BOON'S LICK ROAD NEAR OLD FRANKLIN, HOWARD CO., MO.

#### BLAZING THE TRAIL.

The following speech was made by Miss Gentry before the House Committee on Agriculture at Washington.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, mothers and home makers who have journeyed to this meeting from far and near to express the D. A. R. belief that a good road is for the welfare of the women and children the country over. Is it not significant that women are here from the States of Washington, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsyl-

organization we are dedicated to the historic and patriotic side, and are here to urge that a great national ocean-to-ocean highway be built as a memorial to the pioneer patriots of the Nation.

The old trails across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific were stamped out by nature's engineers—the buffalo, the elk, and the deer. Instinct led these animals to the ridge road, the direct road, the safest fords and mountain passes. These traces or trails were followed by the Indian and

later by the pioneer, who blazed them and broadened them into wagon roads, over which traveled opportunity, civilization, religion, and romance—a pioneer trust company, that was the greatest developing influence between “civilization and sundown.”

The historic old trails comprising this project are the George Washington Road, the old National Road or Cumberland Pike, the Boon's Lick Road, the Santa Fe Trail, Kearney's Road, the Oregon Trail. The several “Trail States” traversed by these pioneer trails are Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The Washington Road extends through Virginia, up through Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and in to New York, drawing into the scheme the roads traversed by Gen. Washington on his several inaugurations as President of the United States.

A good road is a civilizing influence. It knits the interests of town and of country. It makes for better neighbors, better citizens; better human beings. It makes for mutual welfare and happiness; it helps to conserve our greatest institution and most precious possession—the American home. Charles Sumner said that the two greatest forces for the advancement of civilization are the schoolmaster and good roads.

There is a phrase, “See America first,” which was very much scorned a decade ago, but the idea has sprouted in the light of to-day's nationalism. The Department of Commerce and Labor statistics show that \$290,000,000 was left in Europe last year by American tourists. Switzerland is not an agricultural country, but is supported by its crop of tourists; that nation practically exists because Americans prefer the Alps to the Rockies. In natural grandeur and beauty of scenery Wyoming eclipses Switzerland. The Petrified Forest, the Painted Desert, the Seven Cities of Cibola are as interesting to antiquarians as is Egypt; the

Grand Canyon of the Colorado, for its sublimity, is unparalleled in the whole world. A road of such wonders will be a national asset from an economic standpoint. To make the road truly national I suggest that it be typical of each State or section through which it passes; that State parks or preserves lie alongside where native animals, trees, shrubs and grasses may be seen; that historic houses be preserved as State museums and objects of local history be therein collected; that the famous old taverns of coaching days be restored, so that the traveler may enjoy the hospitality typical of each section of the country. As at English inns the foreigner relishes the roast beef of Old England, and on the moors of Bonnie Scotland tea and hot buttered scones are enjoyed, never French pastry, so foreigners traveling over the National Highway of America will delight in the canvasback ducks and the oysters of Maryland, the beaten biscuit and fried chicken of Virginia, the Missouri apple, the Kansas corn, and the venison steaks of the Northwest.

A scenic and historic highway across our country will advertise America to foreigners. Instead of the annual egress of American to Europe, we may look for a steady influx of Europeans to see the wonders of the New World—possible if this project be carried out.

The story of American expansion is the story of the old trails, the story of the pioneer. Missouri, the daughter of Kentucky and granddaughter of Virginia, became the mother of the West. She cradled sons who conquered desert, prairie, Indian, and wild beast. She nurtured sons who explored, colonized, and governed the West.

No part of the country has a monopoly on history or a corner on patriotism. Our Pilgrim Fathers and our pioneer patriots alike stood for ideals. Paul Revere's ride over the Lexington Road of a few miles has been chronicled in history; but a longer ride—and I shall not say a greater ride—was that of Marcus Whitman over the Oregon country across the continent. Each man, Paul Revere and Marcus Whit-

man, rode on horseback to warn the American Nation of British invasion; and while Paul Revere's ride called the Colonies to action, Marcus Whitman's ride called the Nation to action, and that great migration from the East, and particularly from this section of the country, to Oregon was the result; and the "Fifty-four-forty" country was saved to the Union.

There is another phase of good roads that we want to consider, and that is the betterment of country life. The highway has a social and political value as well as an economic value; it has an economic value to the farmer, and a social value to the farmer's family. A contented youth will not dwell in a quagmire. The Farmers' Union has been a negative force; and the farmers' wives are now organizing and demanding good roads as a means of protection against the wolves of isolation that devour both mind and body. The farmer's crop is not paramount to the

farmer's soul.

Help us to make the old trails road, the memorial road to the pioneer men and women, serve as a highway to the hearts and spirits of the American people. Let the D. A. R., who conceived and initiated this movement, bind with homespun cords the realized past to the ideal future of the Nation. The charm of the road is known to all travelers, whether it be by camel, stage coach, or motor car.

In Samoa the natives have built a memorial road to Robert Louis Stevenson, which they call "The Road of Loving Hearts." Our plan also is to make a road of loving hearts; and it will have not only that interest, but will have commercial and economic value.

Poets have sung of the road in all ages and in all climes. The Greeks philosophized on roads, the Romans built roads, and the Americans neglect roads.

## Work of the CHAPTERS

Believing that many chapters might be willing to assist in patriotic educational work, if only their members realized more about it, the Mary Bartlett Chapter (Washington, D.C.), contributes this extract from a letter of its Vice-regent, Mrs. M. V. Richards, member of the National Committee on Patriotic Education:

"There is not anything that should appeal more to us as Daughters than Patriotic Education. To no class of pupils do we owe Patriotic Education so much as to those children in the mountains of the South, many, many of whom have direct revolutionary ancestry. A girl in one of our boarding schools, just before Christmas, came to the Librarian with 'Do you think I could keep "Motherless Maud" out of the Library two weeks at a time from

now until Christmas? It's the best story I ever read, I'd like to copy it and take it home and read to my people at Christmas time. They never read such a story or any story." "I know how that girl felt, for my Mother died when I was little," said the Librarian. "I'll see about your having the book." Christmas morning before she went home, she was called into the Principal's room. After other little gifts the Principal drew out the torn and worn copy of "Motherless Maud." She said, "Mary, I understand you love this story. I'm going to give it to you to keep for always, to take home and read to your people." Everything else she dropped, and clasped the battered old book in her arms, too full to do anything but smile and cry. I saw her recently and she told me how when night

came she read that story to her step-mother and six little sisters. That was the biggest and best Christmas they had ever had. One little battered old story book! The joy it brought them—the glimpse into a life they knew nothing about. There are hundreds of girls just as hungry as this one, all of them needing more, much more than the story. Can't we Daughters give them a chance and do it through these splendid, denominational schools all through this beautiful Southland? Oh, you don't know their need, their poverty, their pride and their ambition.

"Go tell the story." There are many of these little ones with Revolutionary ancestry. Let us see how many Daughters we can interest to do for these little ones.

Mary Bartlett Chapter is glad to be one of the pioneers in this field. We pay twenty-five dollars toward the support of a descendant of Governor John Sevier, in the Asheville Industrial School. How soon can we take her whole support, which is only one hundred dollars a year? How soon will each chapter feel it has not done its part as a member of a patriotic body unless its subscribes toward the scholarship of one or more of these descendants of Revolutionary heroes?

"Do it now"—and do it now for hundreds of these who are rapidly growing up "without a chance"; for soon it will be too late.

Note.—It may be of interest to add to this letter that the chapter has sent as a Christmas gift, to the Asheville Normal School, a set of "America in Romance," believing that no other books can so well supply the desire for a story, and yet tend to elevate the mind, as these.

**Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter** (Indianapolis, Indiana).—This chapter has grown to such proportions that a private home cannot longer entertain them, so it was decided to meet this year in the parlors of the Woman's Clubhouse, the "Propylæum." We have found this a very wise thing to do, and are enjoying all the meetings, where the hostess is free from responsibility.

In September we were most fortunate to have our President-General visit our city to deliver an address before the National Conservation Congress. It was a great day for the D. A. R., and our chapter took advantage of it and gave a reception in her honor. We also had with us at this time our State Regent, Mrs. Frances Haberly Robertson.

October 17th we celebrated Regent's day when our regent, Miss Julia Landers, gave an able address, setting forth the work she hoped would be accomplished this year.

At the November meeting we were entertained by Mr. Charles Warren Fairbanks with a talk on the history of our organization.

Since, we have followed with Christmas party, guest day with colonial readings, and February 13th we celebrated Lincoln's birthday with a fine address by Mr. Jesse Wick, of Greencastle, Indiana. This address was full of new incidents unknown to us before, and worked out in detail.

We are now arranging for a Washington birthday party with a luncheon at the Claypool Hotel, where we will again entertain our State Regent.

We are still fulfilling our pledge of funds for scholarship and have contributed one hundred dollars to the Harrison Memorial.—MRS. FRANKIE REILEY BOWEN, Historian.

**White Plains Chapter** (White Plains, New York).—The White Plains Chapter was organized January 20, 1905. During the past eight years the chapter has grown to be one of the most prominent organizations in the village. On June 14, 1910, our chapter placed a monument on the site of the old Court House on Broadway to commemorate the fact that White Plains is the birthplace of New York State, since it was here that the Provincial Congress proclaimed in 1776, New York an independent State. It was also from the steps of the Court House that the Declaration of Independence was read, three days after the first reading in Philadelphia.

The monument, which is made largely of the granite blocks taken from the



old Court House, erected in 1759, is sixteen feet high, with a base nine feet square. On the top of the granite shaft rests a bronze eagle, measuring eight feet from tip to tip. On the front of the monument there is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "Site of the County Court House where on July 10, 1776, the Provincial Congress proclaimed the passing of the Dependent Colony and the Birth of the Independent State of New York."

"Presented by the White Plains Chapter of Daughters of American Revolution."

On the 28th of October, 1911, our chapter placed a pole and flag on Battle Hill, White Plains, to commemorate the battle of White Plains, this day being the 135th anniversary of that battle.

Our Regent, Mrs. Philip B. Parker, presided at the exercises. Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, New York, then State Regent of New York State, brought greetings.

Our Regent, Mrs. Philip B. Parker, presided at the exercises. Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, New York, then State Regent of New York State, brought greetings.

Besides raising money for monuments, etc., we have sent money to different schools in the South for the purpose of educating children.

We also had a historic platter made which has the old Court House in the center. This we have sold to our members and friends and all who wish one. Up to the present time we have sold about 250 platters.—E. CARIE LONG, Recording Secretary.

**Wenonah Chapter** (Winona, Minnesota).—This chapter had its first meeting, after the "midsummer vacation," in September at the home of the Regent, Mrs. D. B. Morrison.

The program (1912-1913) is a continuation of last year's, "The Civil War," which we find to be of pleasure and profit. The paper read on this occasion was "Emancipation."

November 14th the meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. Choate. Two State officers were present, Mrs. George C. Squires, State Regent, and Mrs. James T. Morris, State Chairman of Committee on Historical Research on Indian Trails and Historic Spots. Their talks to us were overflowing in interest and inspiration.



MONUMENT ERECTED BY COL. JOHN EVANS CHAPTER, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

In our cemetery, Woodlawn, there is buried a Revolutionary soldier (the only one in this State), Steven Taylor.

This chapter takes special care of this historic spot, and a committee decorates the grave on Memorial Day every year.

The chapter recently presented the Winona Public Free Library with a large flag to be used for interior decoration. At the December meeting there will be a paper on Chancellorville and Chattanooga.

Patriotic songs are a part of the program for all the meetings. There are fifty resident and seventeen non-resident members.—Mrs. E. M. GRAFTON, Historian.

**Skenandoah Chapter** (Oneida, New York).—For the first time in a number of years "Flag Day" was not observed by Skenandoah Chapter, the members being invited to the boulder marking of General Herkimer's march to the Battle of Oriskany, by the Mohawk Valley Chapters.

September 21, 1912, Skenandoah Chapter consummated the wished for unveiling of a boulder on the old Seneca Turnpike two miles from Oneida, near the home and to the memory of the noted chief whose name we bear.

After days and weeks of rain, the afternoon was all that could be desired. The chapter had been presented with a seven-ton glacier boulder. The stone is one of many deposited, ages ago, in Central New York. A handsome bronze tablet from Gorham Company, with this inscription, is attached to one side:

"This marks the site of the home of Skenandoah, chief of the Oneidas, 'The White Man's Friend.' Here he entertained Governor De Witt Clinton, 1810, and many other distinguished guests, and here he died in 1816, aged 110. He was carried on the shoulders of his faithful Indians to his burial in the cemetery of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., and laid to rest beside his beloved friend and teacher, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland.

"I am an aged hemlock; the winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches; I am dead at the top. The generations to which I belonged have run away and left me.—Skenandoah."

Erected 1912 by  
Skenandoah Chapter, N. S., D. A. R.,  
Oneida, N. Y."

The program was very simple, an opening prayer by Rev. Elmer Stuart; reading of letters, Mayor Praff; Legend of the boulder, read by Judge Beal; after singing, Mr. W. Pierrepont White of Utica gave a very interesting address followed with prayer by Rev. George B. Swinerton.

After the exercises, at which some of Skenandoah's descendants were present, the chapter with a few guests were invited to a reception at the charming old home of Mrs. Flora



BOULDER AND TABLET MARKING THE HOME OF CHIEF SKENANDOAH, NEAR ONEIDA CASTLE.

Jenkins Hickox.—SARAH B. HURD, Historian.

**Ralph Humphreys Chapter** (Jackson, Mississippi).—The Ralph Humphreys Chapter, out of gratitude and appreciation to that grand body of women, The Daughters of the American Revolution, for the loyalty shown the State of Mississippi at the last National Congress, and out of pride for one of our own chapter members, Mrs. C. M. Williamson, Vice-president General, who for the second time has won honors to share with State and chapter, this letter should have followed close upon the action of the National Congress, but the cause of the delay was unavoidable.

Our past year has been a very successful one, notwithstanding the fact that the officers were all new except

two. Our Special Days have been observed in a pleasing and appropriate manner; the anniversary of the organization of the National Society of the D. A. R. was beautifully remembered in a patriotic program on the 11th of October, by Mrs. W. H. Pullen. Flag Day, June 14th, was publicly observed with music, speeches, and at the close with drills by the National Guard.

Preparations are in progress for the other special days as they appear upon the year book. To our special work, "To Aid in Marking the Natchez Trace," "Patriotic Education," "To Honor the Flag," has been added "Conservation." The chairman of the committee on Conservation has done some good work, and our regent has some splendid literature in circulation among the members on the subject.

Our membership, like all chapters, fluctuates, but we are steadily increasing all the time. We now number seventy-one members.—MRS. ANNIE M. K. NESBITT, Historian.

**Ripley Chapter** (Ripley, Ohio).—We organized our chapter October 17, 1912, that date being the anniversary of Burgoyne's surrender. We have twenty-one charter members. Our first meeting was held Saturday, November 2, 1912, with the majority of our members in attendance.

Our meetings thus far have been not only interesting, but profitable, and our chapter hopes to accomplish much during this present year in the way of hunting up the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in our part of the county and seeing that proper markers are placed over them. Thus far we have located the graves of seventeen Revolutionary soldiers.

On Wednesday, January 1, 1913, the chapter kept Open House from 2 until 6 at the home of "one of its members, Mrs. Belle Tyler Stivers. The hostess together with Mrs. Judith Field Leggett Tyler, regent; Mrs. Mary Venetia Williams, vice-regent; Miss Elizabeth Field Leggett, second vice-regent; Mrs. Clara Brooks Newcomb, recording secretary; Mrs. Grace Ridgway

White, treasurer; Miss Florella Wylie, registrar; Mrs. Maude Wylie, historian; Mrs. Margaret Thompson McPherson, chaplain, and Mrs. Jeannette Gilliland Baird, were in the receiving line.—MRS. MAUDE WYLIE, Historian.

**Eunice Baldwin Chapter** (Hillsboro, New Hampshire).—Nine meetings have been held through the year. The ritual is used to open the meetings, after which a short program is carried out followed by a social time. Our regent, Mrs. Jessie McClintock, has the interest of the Daughters very much at heart, and is an enthusiastic worker.

Mrs. Edith Baldwin Sweetser of Arlington, Massachusetts, one of our members, is a direct descendant of Eunice Baldwin, for whom our chapter is named.

February 22d a Colonial Tea was given to the members of the chapter and a few guests, by Mrs. Ella Gore,, Mrs. Alma Gage, and Miss Mary Haslet.

It was held in the G. A. R. Hall which was decorated with flags, hatchets and lanterns. George Washington's picture, draped with the flag, occupied a prominent place in the hall. A paper on the life of George Washington, readings, with vocal and instrumental music, constituted the program. The ladies were dressed in ye olde time gowns, powder and patches were in evidence. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Story and Mrs. Gore.

At the May meeting we entertained Mrs. Dearborn, our State Regent. She gave us an interesting talk on the work done by some of the other chapters. We all enjoyed her very much.

The graves of our Revolutionary soldiers were decorated as usual, with the Betsy Ross Flag and potted geraniums. Money has been sent to the Continental Hall and Martha Berry School.

Two years ago the historic Pound at the centre was restored, the wall rebuilt and a new gate furnished, trees and bushes removed from in and around it, making the spot very attractive and the Pound itself worth attention. This year we have placed a marble slab, which reads:

"The Pound built 1744

Elijah Fuller

Pound Keeper

The wall restored by Eunice Baldwin  
Chapter D. A. R. 1910"

MARY J. HASKETT, Historian.

**Mordecai Gist Chapter** (Baltimore, Maryland).—The Mordecai Gist Chapter had a most enjoyable time when gathered together at the home of Mrs. Oliver W. Comet, Baltimore. The honor guest of the occasion was Mrs. Calvin L. Troupe, State Chairman of the Children of the Republic, for Mrs. Troupe explained the work being accomplished by the Children of the Republic under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country and how to organize these bands for the development of American ideals of patriotism, especially among foreign children. After a most interesting informal talk Mrs. Thomas L. Gibson, the regent, explained the interesting patriotic work being done by the chapter. Beginning three years ago with the presentation of a flag to the College Settlement of the city located on Locust Point. How Mothers Meetings had been held by a member of the chapter, then the organization of a kindergarten for the foreign children on Locust Point, and its partial support during the three years that have followed the presentation of the flag.

This, we believe, to be the first patriotic work of this character done in the State of Maryland. We are endeavoring to carry out the injunction of George Washington—"affording to the young—such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens."—LETITIA PURNELL WILSON, Historian.

**Mach-wi-hi-lusing Chapter** (Wyalusing, Pennsylvania).—The chapter year began September, 1912, at the home of Mrs. Cora Allen Donovan, at Laceyville, Pennsylvania, our Regent, Mrs. E. D. Lewis, presided, and also our honorary member, Mrs. Mary Elliott Brown, Regent of Livingston

Manor Chapter, Washington, D. C., whose kindly approval and gracious presence, gave an added zest to the occasion; a chapter which grows in interest and in numbers. The first meeting of the Mach-wi-hi-lusing occurred May 21, 1911. It was regularly organized July 21, 1911, by Mrs. Brown, who acknowledges us as her "daughters." On October 30th we met again at the home of one of our members, Miss Elizabeth Strong, and rejoice to tell that from thirteen members we have increased to sixty-one in less than two years. Our work during the past year has been the early history of the Colonies, for the present and coming year we have "A Study of the American Revolution." The members of this Society include many scholarly and intelligent women who are not afraid to work. Ten markers have been ordered by the chapter. Several valuable books have been donated and sent to Continental Hall, and there are other schemes for the general good of the cause; and to maintain the high standard of the "Mach-wi-hi-lusing Chapter. This Indian name has been found to mean "grand old man." Has recently been interpreted by a learned expert in Indian lore! It is derived from the Delaware or Lenape Indian language, and from the grammar of the Algonquins the word is pronounced "Mach-we-hill-usink." And so we inherit this picturesque little town built upon historic ground, where the two rivers, our loved Susquehanna and the pretty Wya-amsing, meet.—JULIA E. HOPKINS, Historian.

**Ladies of the Lake Chapter** (Spirit Lake, Iowa).—This chapter was organized in March, 1912, with fourteen charter members. The following officers were elected for the year: Regent, Mrs. Clara Brownell; Vice-regent, Mrs. Mary Kingman Bergman; Treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Kingman Farnham; Recording Secretary, Miss Esther Bergman; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. May Hollister Smith; Historian, Mrs. Bessie C. Dexheimer; Registrar, Mrs. Maude Deibner; Chaplain, Mrs. Emma Hallett. Regular

meetings are held every fourth Saturday afternoon.

Since organizing we have initiated nine new members, with several more about ready to come in.

Special meetings so far have been merely social. Being so new we have no work of a serious nature to report. We fear that Historical Research will fail to find anything of great importance in our locality.—**BESSIE C. DEXHEIMER**, Historian.

**Virginia Cavalier Chapter** (Mobile, Alabama).—The initial meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the Regent and organizer, Miss Thurber, July 4, 1912. Twenty names were presented for application for charter members for the proposed "Virginia Cavalier Chapter" and were endorsed by our State Regent, Mrs. Rhett Goode.

We are justly proud of the material of our chapter, since all of our charter members are verified, lineal descendants of the Cavaliers of Virginia.

Being still in its infancy, no positive plans have been made for definite work, though the Regent has suggested selecting a Colonial, Historical and Genealogical library to increase information on the above subjects and to be a valuable possession of the chapter in the future. Some books, historical and genealogical, are now the property of the regent, who proposes to place them at the service of the members and to add to them whenever possible. It is also suggested by her to form a Children's Chapter of the D. A. R.

The first official meeting, after recognition at Washington, was held October 2d, at the home of the regent, when after the usual opening formula, some business was transacted, delegates and alternates elected by written ballot, to attend the Conference in Birmingham. Two interesting historical papers were read, after which light refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned, the members to meet again at the home of the vice-regent on November 28th, in lieu of the first Thursday in December, since both the regent and vice-regent would be absent attending the Conference at

that date.—**MARY CARTER THURBER**, Regent.

**Kansas City Chapter** (Kansas City, Missouri).—The January meeting of the Kansas City Chapter was held in the Library of the Boys' Hotel. (The furnishing of this room was the work of the chapter.)

The report of the Patriotic Education Committee by its chairman, Mrs. John B. White, was of great interest; not only locally, but to the large army of men and women who labor to do good, throughout our land.

Mrs. White, as Chairman of the committee, has displayed not only ability but unflagging enthusiasm and zeal.

The committee presented to the Board of Education a petition urging that "We believe, irrespective of creed, that the Ten Commandments teaches our duty to God, to our parents, to our fellow man, and that the highest standard of manhood and womanhood can be developed in the youth of our land by their being thoroughly imbued with the principles therein taught," and asked permission to place them in the hallway of the Public Schools.

The Board of Education granted the request and a framed copy hangs on the walls of every public school in Kansas City.

The idea was seized upon at once by other institutions. Copies were asked for by the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Swope Settlement, Boy's Hotel, Girl's Hotel, Detention Home, Florence Crittenden Home, Girl's Cooperative Club, the various buildings of the Municipal Farms, and the Missouri Penitentiary.

To Mrs. Richard Keith, founder of St. Anthony's Home and one of the founders of the Perry Orphan's Home, is due the initiative in this important step. Her many years of labor in philanthropic work makes her keenly alive to every means of uplifting and strengthening the weak and unfortunate. A great work is being accomplished by this committee.—**MARY R. SLOAN**, Historian.

**Santa Barbara Chapter** (Santa Barbara, California).—On November 30,



1912, in beautiful Santa Barbara, a new chapter was born and in honor of her birthplace was christened the Santa Barbara Chapter.

Eighteen charter members were enrolled at our second meeting. We will number twenty-two members. This chapter is the result of the untiring efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Winfield Metcalf, and no one who is ignorant of conditions in this sunny land of ours can realize what it means to organize anything here where part of our population comes and goes and a large part is affected with that disease peculiar to semi-tropical countries, Spanish malaria. This sounds like a dread disease, but it is briefly diagnosed as follows: We eat well, sleep well, but have no desire for work, and a successful chapter certainly means work.

We had a most delightful meeting with our State Regent, Mrs. Chapman, to help organize. The different officers appointed by our regent made their bow and after the usual business our State Regent spoke to us about the different lines of work the Daughters were interested in and urged us to take up some definite line of work, one in particular that appeals to every good Californian is the road of Historic trails.

A most attractive program was mapped out for the coming year and after a short reception, where refreshments were served, we separated to meet again the first Thursday in January.—LORA ELIZABETH MUZZALL, Historian.

**Monmouth Chapter** (Red Bank, New Jersey).—On February 7, 1913, the chapter held its annual election at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Henry S. White. Each officer was re-elected with one exception.

Death, who has been sparing of us so long, has entered our circle and taken from our midst two members. Mrs. Martha A. Frech and Mrs. Eleanor B. C. Bennett, a charter member and vice-regent, from its organization, whose place had to be supplied. The chapter was honored by having Mrs. Sarah B.

Grover of Princeton consent to fill the vacancy.

Monmouth Chapter has made its yearly contribution of \$25 to the Martha Berry school of Georgia. \$50 were also given for the care of the cemetery of Old Tennent Church, where so many soldiers who fell on the Monmouth battleground were buried. \$2.00 to the George Washington Memorial Association; \$50 voted to be raised by voluntary subscription for the "Ellen Mecum Memorial Scholarship," in loving memory of one who devoted her life to patriotic education in the State of New Jersey.

Our February meeting was Washingtonian in character. One member read a paper on the mother of Washington; another on Washington as a youth and sportsman; then followed a pleasing recital of his love affairs; another told of his success as a strategist.

An earnest request was made to the members to become subscribers to the "American Monthly Magazine," the value of which is constantly increasing.—SARAH E. ELDRIDGE, Historian.

**Carrollton Chapter** (Carrollton, Missouri).—The closing year has been one of pleasure and interest to the chapter members. Eight meetings with entertaining literary programs, followed by the social hour, have been held. On February 22d a musicale was given at the beautiful house of the regent, for the Daughters and their friends. Flag Day was appropriately celebrated at the colonial home of Mrs. R. G. Martin, by a lawn fete, the program being given by the children of the Daughters.

One of our members, Miss Fannie Hess, was appointed organizing regent for Norborne, Missouri.

The chapter awards five dollars yearly as a prize for the best patriotic essay written by a public school student.

Dues have been paid, ten dollars donated to Continental Hall fund, a contribution to the Ozark scholarship fund, and to the Mary Desha Memorial. Three members have paid the



"Penny-a-Day" toward the Hall liquidating fund.

Miss Elizabeth Deatherage represented the chapter at the 1912 Continental Congress.

Mrs. C. M. Spencer, Misses Deatherage and Austin attended the October State meeting at Kansas City.

The chapter has forty-six members, with three others accepted with papers pending. — ELIZABETH AUSTIN, Historian.

**Wendell Wolfe Chapter** (Washington, D. C.).—Wendell Wolfe Chapter is nearing its third birthday, and is in a flourishing condition, having grown from sixteen charter members to a membership of forty-one.

The meetings are held monthly, at the homes of the members, and are social as well as business and patriotic. At the December one, the chapter was entertained and edified by an address on "Colonial Massachusetts," by Mr. William L. Marsh, formerly President of the Sons of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia; and also an address by Col. G. C. Kniffin, Vice-president of the District S. A. R., on the subject of Revolutionary Records.

Each year the chapter has prepared an interesting year book, containing a full program, and place, and time of all meetings. A full directory of the names and addresses of members, and also a list of the names of the Revolutionary Ancestors represented by these members.

This year the subject for study is the Colonial Period. The regent has led several parliamentary practices, the members taking an active part.

The chapter is greatly interested in the education of the Southern Mountaineer. This year it has paid the tuition (\$50.00) of a girl in a mountain school in North Carolina. She is making a good record in this industrial school, as is shown by the fact that last year she won the prize offered for making the best bread.

The chapter is fortunate in having a Charity Officer, Miss Elizabeth Malott

Barnes, and an Associate Charity Officer, Miss Florence M. Kent, who are doing excellent work. At Christmas time, through these officers the chapter gave cheer and comfort to thirty-four families in the way of food and warm clothing as well as toys, candies and fruit.

On July 11, 1912, the chapter held its first picnic in beautiful Rock Creek Park, and it proved to be so enjoyable that it has been decided to make it a yearly affair.

The chapter is proud of its honorary members, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General, and Mrs. John Miller Horton, Regent of Buffalo Chapter. — BERTHA FRANCES WOLFE, Regent.

**John Paul Chapter**, Madison, Indiana, has been granted by the War Department, a Government Marker for the grave of Bezaleel Maxwell. Bezaleel Maxwell, of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry, was the son of Captain John Maxwell, who, in April, 1781, was Captain against Cherokee Indians. April, 1781, a party of Northern Indians came into the settlement on the Clinch, scalping and killing two daughters, and took nine prisoners. John Maxwell was the son of an older Bezaleel Maxwell.

Bezaleel was born December 20, 1751, in Albermarle Co., Virginia. June 2, 1774, he became a member of Captain Doack's company, under General Anderson. Captain Doack died in August of that year. October 7, 1774, his men were assigned to the company of Captain Evan Shelby, with Isaac Shelby first Lieutenant; James Robinson and Valentine Servier, Sergeants, and stationed at Camp Union under command of Co. Fleming, with three companies of Fincastle troops. September 12, 1774, under General Andrew Lewis, they marched out of Camp Union, the Fincastle troops being the first to engage the enemy in the battle of Point Pleasant. When Colonel Charles Lewis was killed, Captain Shelby was appointed colonel of his regiment, his son, Isaac Shelby, being promoted to cap-

tain of the company, of which Bezaleel Maxwell was private. October, 1774, Maxwell was in the Battle of Point Pleasant. He was regularly in the service from October, 1774, to the close of the war, and was present at the surrender of Yorktown.

On February 6, 1775, he married Margaret Anderson, daughter of John Anderson and Ann Irwin, or Erwin, daughter of Matthew Irwin, of Augusta Co., Virginia.

The family emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, settling near Lexington. Being opposed to slavery, Bezaleel moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, and died near Hanover, Jefferson Co., January 9, 1828.

In February, 1913, there are nine grandchildren living, three of these being over ninety years old.—ELIZABETH ROSS TROW, Historian.

## Washington's Birthday Celebrated at Memorial Continental Hall

The auditorium of Memorial Continental Hall was well-filled on Saturday evening, February 22d, when the celebration of Washington's Birthday was held under the auspices of the International Peace Arbitration Committee of the National Society. An exceedingly interesting program was arranged under the direction of the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Claude A. Swanson. Following a delightful musical program by the Marine Band the exercises were opened with prayer by the Reverend Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, gave one of the brief, beautifully expressed addresses, which have made her appearance on the platform a pleasure, not only in her own country, but aboard, and then Mrs. Swanson introduced the guest of honor, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, who gave a splendid talk on "Henry Clay and the Ghent Treaty," which was both interesting and enlightening. Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, who attended the Peace Conference at Geneva last summer, as a delegate, spoke a few words of greeting. Of especial interest was the exhibition of

stereopticon views illustrating the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The committee of the Interchangeable Bureau of Lectures and Slides, a part of the regular educational work of the National Society, presented for these pictures for the first time at this meeting, with their accompanying sketch of the "Story of the Cause Leading up to, and the Signing of the Treaty of Ghent," and were presented under the personal direction of Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins. Notably beautiful, the pictures include scenes from Holland, England, France, Germany, Switzerland; portraits of Presidents and Statesmen and prominent men at home and abroad.

Famous buildings, maps and exterior and interior views of Octagon House in Washington, where the treaty was signed; the Peace Flag and its origin, in all more than one hundred views—all colored. The sketch which accompanied the pictures, written by Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, of New York, was also very complete, and the entire exhibit is of wonderful educational value. Altogether, the celebration at Memorial Continental Hall, was a memorable event.

# Twenty-second Continental Congress

The preliminary draft of the program will be presented to the Twenty-second Congress for its approval.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Wilson will receive the Daughters of the American Revolution (D. A. R. badges required for admission) at the White House, Thursday, April 17, 1913, at 2.45 P. M.

The President-General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, will give a reception to the members of the Continental Congress and all visiting Daughters and their families, to the members of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution and their wives, at Memorial Continental Hall, Monday evening, April 14th, from nine to eleven o'clock.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, will receive all of the Congress, resident and visiting Daughters and their friends at the New National Museum, Saturday evening, April 12th, from nine to eleven o'clock. A large number of patriotic organizations will be included in this invitation.

Monday morning, April 14th, at 11 A. M., Roll Call, report of Credential and Program Committees. Formal opening of the Twenty-second Congress, Monday afternoon, 3 P. M., at which the members of the Congress will have their own seats.

Gifts of money will be made Tuesday afternoon, April 15th, following the reports of the President-General as Chairman of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee, the Chairman of the Liquidation and Endowment Fund, and the Chairman of the Penny-a-Day Fund.

Nominations for National Officers will be made Tuesday evening, April 15th.

Voting for National Officers will begin promptly at nine A. M., Wednesday, April 16th.

State delegations must hold their meetings *not later than the afternoon of Tuesday, April 15th.*

State Regents must limit their reports to five minutes.

State Regents having songs or gifts other than money will be allowed ten minutes, which time must include reports, gifts and songs.

State Regents' reports will be given during the *day sessions*, from Wednesday morning to Friday afternoon inclusive.

State Regents' reports, beginning with Wyoming and ending with Alabama, will be arranged in groups as follows: One of twelve, two of eight, one of six and one of fourteen.

State Regents who wish their State songs sung must communicate with Mrs. Noble Newport Potts, 1002 22d Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Reports of National and Special Committees must not exceed ten minutes.

Reports and material for the Proceedings and Minutes of the Congress must be in shape for the printer before they are handed in. All such material must be sent to the table of the Recording Secretary-General.

Members are requested to prepare their reports in duplicate, one copy to be given to the Recording Secretary-General and one for the use of the Congressional Stenographer.

(MRS. SAMUEL W.) ALICE PEYTON JAMISON,  
*Chairman Program Committee.*

(MRS. HORACE P.) ELLA CHAFEE MCINTOSH,  
*Vice-Chairman.*

# Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Recording Secretary General, is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, National number 113, and has served the Society as Chairman of the following Committees: Supervision, Purchasing, Ways and Means, House Committee for the Hall, Press and House Committees for the Congress, having had charge of the seating of the House for five Congresses. She was also Chairman of the first Fourth of July celebration held in Continental Hall, and has served as Secretary of the Magazine and National University Committees, as Resident Secretary of the Continental Hall Committee, and as a member of the Judicial Committee, which reported at the Thirteenth Continental Congress; also of the Finance, Program, Credential (seven years), and special Committees at different times.

Mrs. Hodgkins has been Chapter Regent, State Vice-Regent and State Regent, being admirably fitted for these positions, "because of her business methods, her unfailing courtesies, and her high standards."

She is a descendant of the early Massachusetts settler, Joseph Jenks, who made the die for the first coin issued in this country, the "pinetree shilling" and of his son, Joseph, through whose enterprise Providence, Rhode Island, became the great iron workshop of the Colonies at the beginning of the Revolution; of Capt. Joseph Wilkinson, of Connecticut, and Capt. Nathaniel Wilson and John Burnam, of Maryland, who after the Revolution moved to Kentucky, as did her Field and Woodson ancestors of Virginia.

Before going to Kentucky, John Burnam spent some time in South Carolina, where he enlisted July, 1776, and also in North Carolina, where he married the daughter of Capt. Frederick Fort.

Mrs. Hodgkins is a member of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, of the National Society Daughters of 1812, and of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina. She has been President of the Board of Lady Managers of the Hospital of the George Washington University, and of the Columbian Women, the large organization for women connected with that University, of the Alumnae Association of the school at which she graduated, and of Chapter B (Washington, D. C.), of the P. E. O. Sorority.

Mrs. Hodgkins' father, Dr. A. G. Wilkinson, dean of the Examining Corps of the U. S. Patent Office, was at one time Professor of Latin and Greek at the State University of Missouri, Mrs. Hodgkins' native State. In 1890 she married Dr. Howard L. Hodgkins, a native of Illinois, now Dean of the College of Engineering of the George Washington University, and their two sons are students at the same University.

The first duty of the Recording Secretary General mentioned in the National Constitution is the keeping of "a record of all meetings of the National Society, the Board of Management and the Executive Committee."

Minutes of the Board meetings are carefully prepared from the verbatim report of the official stenographer and presented to the Board for approval before publication in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

From the office of the Recording Secretary General the notification cards of election to membership are sent to the hundreds of applicants admitted at each meeting of the National Board of Management. Notification cards are also sent to the hundreds of members annually appointed by the President General to serve on the National Committees and Committees for the Congress. Notices of all regular and special meetings of the National

Board of Management and of the Executive Committee also go out from this office.

After each Board meeting and the Congress general officers and Chapters are notified "of all votes, orders and proceedings affecting or appertaining to their duties." Immediately after the close of each Congress the Recording Secretary General prepares and has printed in leaflet form for general distribution the names and addresses of the members, for the ensuing year, of the Board of Management.

When on account of the adoption of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws a new edition of the National Constitutional must be gotten out, the Recording Secretary General attends to this work. She also prepares the list of members of the Congress Committees for the Program and attends to the preparation and printing of the booklet of National Committees, and last, but not least, puts in shape for publication the Proceedings of the Congress. This alone, with the necessary proof-reading, means weeks of hard work. As an effort is made to have a copy of the Proceedings reach each Chapter by July and the proof of the National Committee lists must be submitted to the October Board, it will be seen that the

Recording Secretary General must work as hard during the usual vacation period as at any other time of the year.

It will be seen also that the correspondence resulting from the general work of this office cannot by any means be small.

The Recording Secretary General signs the certificates of membership, commissions of active and honorary National Officers, and of State and

Chapter Regents, the notification cards of re-election to these same offices, and Chapters charters.

In addition to the regular work of her office, the Recording Secretary General, like the other active officers who live in Washington, is Chairman of one or more National and Congressional committees, and a member of several others. Seldom do more than eight of the seventy-eight members of the National Board live in Washington.

During the past year a typewritten copy on

heavy paper has been made of all the motions adopted by the Congress and the National Board of Management since January, 1902. After being indexed, this copy was bound. It is of the greatest possible convenience for officers and clerks to have this information in shape for ready reference.



Photo by Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,  
RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.



## Mrs. De Benneville Randolph Keim

A charter member, No. 48, first State Regent of Connecticut, and one of thirteen Honorary Vice-president Generals of the N. S. D. A. R.; also founder of the Berks County Chapter, which she served efficiently as Regent for thirteen years, and one of Reading's most eminent women, Mrs. de Benneville Randolph Keim passed away on November 22, 1912, at her summer home, "Edge - Mont," Reading, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Keim, who was Jane Sumner Owen, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, graduating from the Public Schools and in 1862 from the Hartford High School, and later from the East Greenwich Seminary, Rhode Island.

Friends of her girlhood remember with admiration and gratitude the interest which as a girl she had in those who were poor and unfortunate. She taught in Evening and Mission Schools, helping to organize a Boys' Reading Room and the Sixth Ward Temperance Society, out of which sprang the Union for Home Work. Her work in Hart-

ford, Conn., abides and her memory is fragrant.

On June 25, 1872, she became the wife of de Benneville Randolph Keim, of Reading, author and Washington correspondent.

It was upon the personal invitation and an application signed by the late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President - general, that Mrs. Keim became a charter member of the National Society and first organizing State Regent of Connecticut.

Mrs. Keim was appointed a member of the first Continental Hall Committee and served on it continuously.

She was the Pennsylvania State Chairman of the National Conserva-

tion Association, and also a member of the Mayflower Descendants.

Among the pioneer settlers of New England were four families. The head of one of these was William Denison, born in England, 1536, who landed with the Winthrops, 1631, with his wife and three sons, and their tutor, John Eliot, translator of the Bible into



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MRS. DE BENNEVILLE RANDOLPH KEIM.



Indian dialect.

The youngest son, George, returned to England to fight in the Cromwellian Wars and married Anne Borodel. Robert Denison, 1749-1820, third in descent from the Cromwellian soldier, and great-grandfather of Mrs. Keim, marched from Connecticut to the Lexington Alarm—1775—and later served in the 6th Regiment, and at Fort Trumbull, Conn., 1776.

There landed from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth—1620—"Peter Brown, carpenter and mechanic." His descendant, Peter Brown, shipmaster, of Stonington, Conn., was the great grandfather of Mrs. Keim's in the maternal line.

Benjamin Sumner, the great grandfather of the paternal side of Mrs. Keim, enlisted July 15, 1775.

Mrs. Keim's paternal great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Owen, born 1761, at Ashford, Conn., was a Captain in the Windham County, Conn., Militia.

The sixth line of Mrs. Keim's Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, the Palmers, descended from Walter, the settler, in the Endicott colony, through Ruth Palmer, her great-grandmother, were also distinguished for patriotic services in the Revolution.

Dr. Joseph Palmer, father of Ruth,

above, served as a Surgeon in Continental forces. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was Captain of a Company for the relief of Boston during the Lexington Alarm.

Mrs. Keim is survived by her husband, deB. Randolph Keim;

Two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Major Charles W. Kutz, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Manila, P. I., and Harriette de Benneville Keim, of Washington, D. C.

Two brothers, Frederick Denison Owen, of Washington, D. C., and Herbert Sumner Owen, of New York City.

A chair will be placed on the platform of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall. It is of solid mahogany, pure Chippendale in design, reproduced from the original imported by the first governor of Maryland. A gold plate with this inscription will be placed on the back:

"Presented to the N. S. D. A. R. in honor of Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim (Jane Sumner Owen), Regent of Berks County Chapter, Reading, Pa., October 12, 1912, by the Chapter."

A portrait of Mrs. Keim seated in this chair, painted by Carl Smith, will be on exhibition at the Congress in April. Mr. Smith is the same artist who painted the portrait of Mrs. Fairbanks which hangs in the Hall.

## Mrs. La Verne Noyes

Mrs. Ida E. S. Noyes, Vice-president General from Illinois, and well known and beloved throughout the National Society, died at her home on Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, December 5, 1912, after a long illness. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, our President General, expressed in her message to the impressive Memorial services held by the Chicago Chapter in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago, on December 19, 1912, with Mrs. Frank R. McMullen, Regent, presiding, the deep feeling of those who knew Mrs. Noyes best when she wrote "Through suffering patient-ly and heroically borne, in her courag-

eous fight for life, 'she has passed serenely to where beyond those voices, there is peace.'"

"And of her it may be truly said, 'Before she closed her eyes for the last time, she found upon the record of her stewardship—no act of injustice, no failure of duty, no shadow of wrong, nor anything that could leave a blot upon her soul or a stain upon her memory.'"

Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent of Illinois, said in her memorial address:

"Our eyes are overflowing with tears and our hearts wrung with anguish

that there has gone from among us one who represented so much in so many ways. To mankind, as such; to the city of Chicago wherein she dwelt; to the organization to which she was so devoted, and in which she was a recognized leader, and to each one of us, we of the State of Illinois, her sister Daughters, in whose hearts she dwells and over whose affections she held such loving empire.

"But amidst our sorrow, there is present also that other element of pride and joy growing out of the successes accomplished and triumphs achieved by her. Who can consider her life as we have known her personally, as she has gone in and out among us, who does not feel a thrill of pride in her accomplishments? And especially as women do we rejoice that we have been so ably represented by one who though slight and frail in body, was so great in intellect and soul.

"She was not an ordinary woman. Many a noble woman possessing all the finer qualities of intellect and art, fulfilling a splendid life of usefulness, has lived, served and died within a small circle of friends, who alone knew of her merits. Our friend possessed all these qualities, and yet united with them that finer intellect and personal charm that drew others about her and

made her a center of influence that was widespread. She was a woman whom the world knew and whom the world delighted to honor.

"I quote from Mrs. John A. Logan's great work, 'The Part Taken by Women in American History.'

"The subject of this sketch was born in the State of New York, of New England ancestors. When quite young her parents moved to Iowa. She is a graduate of the Iowa State College with a record for scholarship which was not equalled for many years. When in college she was president of a literary society. She married La Verne Noyes, also a graduate of Iowa State College, who later became widely known as an inventor and manufacturer in Chicago.

"For many years her fields of activity have been manifold in literary, social and philanthropic work. She is one of the directors of the Twentieth Century Club and of the Woman's Athletic Club; was for years president of the North Side Art Club; has been active in the Woman's Club; has been regent of Chicago Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the first chapter organized in the United States, and the largest one having over eight hundred members. During the last Continental Congress (1911) where



Photo by Keehne, Chicago.

MRS. LA VERNE NOYES.

there were nearly 1,100 delegates present, she made the nominating speech for the successful candidate for president general. A brilliant speech, considered by many the best nominating speech delivered during the Congress. Her felicity and strength as a writer and speaker in this organization made her a Vice-president General, and made her a strong factor in its management.

"In the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution she has been especially active in the department of Patriotic Education and in the organization of boys' clubs to teach patriotism.

"Mrs. Noyes was a patriotic woman; an enthusiast in everything she undertook. As regent of the Chicago Chapter she attained distinguished success and her influence in the State Conference was a potent one.

"In a letter written from her bed of sickness, to the State Conference, on October 16, 1912, she said:

"Never again can anyone truthfully speak of our noble organization as 'the Fighting Daughters,' for has not Congress ordained that one of our National Committees shall be of that of Peace and Arbitration; another that of the Welfare of Women and Children, and another that comprehensive one of Conservation, which can be made to cover nearly every topic, and certain-

ly is opposed to everything warlike.

"All these comparatively new committees has the National Society created in addition to our steady, long-standing ones on the Prevention of Child Labor, Prevention of Desecration of the Flag, Patriotic Education, Children of the Republic and Real Daughters.

"Truly, we are a vital part in the world's awakening to gentler thoughts, to quickened moral responsibility and civic righteousness."

Many tributes to Mrs. Noyes' memory in the form of telegrams and letters were read, among them a sketch written by a college friend which was read by the Reverend John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and Chaplain General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

"Her cheery nature and constant smile were hers to the last and only those nearest can understand how dark it became when the light went out."

The many visitors to Memorial Continental Hall have carried away with them the booklet "As to Who, Why and What are the Daughters of the American Revolution," which was written by Mrs. Noyes, and will be a lasting tribute to the memory of one of the National Society's most distinguished members.

## Staunton Daughters Entertain Mrs. Woodrow Wilson

On the occasion of the homecoming of President-elect Woodrow Wilson to Staunton, Virginia, his birthplace, on December 28th, the Beverly Manor Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the J. E. B. Stuart Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy gave Mrs. Wilson a reception at which probably one thousand ladies greeted her.

Interest in the occasion was divided between the honor all wished to pay the future mistress of the White House, and the pride many felt in the

fact that she is a Southern woman. But

The reception was held at Stuart Hall, whose classic exterior was decorated with national and State flags and whose interior was vibrant with the strains of music from the Fifteenth U. S. Cavalry Band.

In the receiving line were Miss Maria Pendleton Duval, Principal of Stuart Hall; Mrs. William McCue Marshall, Regent of Beverly Manor Chapter, D. A. R.; and Mrs. William Landes, Vice-president of the J. E. B. Stuart Chapter, U. D. C. Sharing the honors of

the reception with Mrs. Wilson was Mrs. William Hodges Mann, wife of the Governor of Virginia. Other distinguished guests in the receiving line were Mrs. Annie Wilson Howe, sister of President-elect Woodrow Wilson, and Mrs. Joseph Wilson Howe, his niece. Other Staunton ladies receiv-

ing were Miss Fraser, in whose home Mrs. Wilson was entertained while in Staunton, and Mrs. Edward Echols, who was Mrs. Mann's hostess.

All the ladies were exquisitely gowned and wore tasteful corsage bouquets.—MRS. JAMES SELMAN ALEXANDER, Historian.

## Church Record of the New Goshenhoppen Congregation, Montgomery County, Pa.\*

1731-1761 Translated and Edited by Prof. William John Hinke, Ph.D., D.D.

\*[I. BAPTISMS BY REV. JOHN PETER MILLER, 1731-1734.]<sup>22a</sup>

The letter N. used in several Christian names of these members, indicates, according to a German custom, that the name is unknown to the writer. See numbers [35] and [37] page 130.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Parents</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Witnesses</i>
1731			
[1] Aug.	Philip Labaar and wife	Elisabetha	Fridrich Hilligas and wife
[2] Aug.	Fridrich Maurer and wife	Anna Maria,	Anna Maria Segler and Jacob
[3] Aug.		Jacob	Maurer
[4] Aug.	Johann Georg Welcker and wife	Maria Susanna	Maria Susanna Zimmermann
[5] Aug.	Herman Fischer <sup>N</sup> and wife	Anna Catharina	Anna Cath., wife of John Mack
[6] Aug.	Andreas Hag and wife	Johann Wilhelm	Joh. Wilhelm Schmit and wife
[7] Aug.	Henrich Rether and wife	Johann Adam	Michael Rether and Susanna Zimmermann
[8] Aug.	Joh. Michael Lutz and wife	Elisabeth Barbara	Fridrich Hilligas and wife
[9] June 6	Herman Decker and wife	Anna	Anna, Georg Best's wife
[10] June 25	Michael Heyder and wife	Johann Adam	Johann Adam Blanck
[11] June 25	Joh. Wilhelm Labaar and wife	Johanna Elisabetha	Johanna Elisabetha, daughter of Frantz Stupp
[12] June 25	Abraham Transou and wife	Johann Abraham	Michael Schell
[13] Aug. 22	Johan Jost Kob and wife	Johann Adam	Johann Adam Beuscher and wife
[14] Aug. 22	Jacob Danckel and wife	Johannes	Johannes Bingeman and wife
[15] Aug. 22	Jost Henckel and wife	Anna Maria Elisabetha	Valentin Grisheimer and his wife, and Maria Elisabetha Henckel
[16] Sept. 21	Georg Rautenbusch and wife	Maria Margaretha	Jacob Danckel and wife
[17] Sept. 21	Johannes Huth and wife	Johann Philip	Joh. Philip Emmerth and wife
[18] Oct. 31	Wilhelm Schmitt and wife	Johann Jacob	Jacob Keller and wife
1732			
[19] Apr. 9	Elias Lang and wife	Maria Magdalena	Maria Magdalena, wife of Ludwig Schlosser, and Anna Maria, wife of Georg Philip Schuman
[20] Apr. 9	Johannes Bleuler and wife	Anna Elisabetha	Peter Diethert and wife
[21] Apr. 9	Joh. Jost Seler and wife	Johann Jost	Jost Henckel and wife
[22] Apr. 11	Jacob Schmit and wife	Wilhelm,	Wilhelm Schmit and Abraham
[23] Apr. 11		Abraham	Saler

Date	Parents	Children	Witnesses
[24] Apr. 15	Johan Philip Emmert and wife, Maria Catharina	Johannes	Johanes Huth and wife
[25] Apr. 16	Burckhard Hoffman and wife	Andreas	Andreas Maurer and Anna Marg. Zimmermann
[26] Apr. 16	Jacob Wetzel and wife	Johann Peter	Johann Peter Müller
[27] June 4	Hans Adam Blanck and wife	Johann Wilhelm	Wilhelm Labaar and wife
[28] June 4	Fridrich Hilligas and wife	Elisabeth Barbara	Anna Barbara, daughter of Kaspar Kamm
[29] June 4	Thomas Hamman and wife	Anna Maria	Anna Maria, wife of Christian Lehman
[30] June 4	Henrich Bissbing and wife	Anna Clara	Henrich Bissbing and wife
[31] June 4	Philip Jacob Schellhammer and wife	Christophorus	Christophorus Schmitt
[32] June 11	Valentin Grisheimer and wife	Johan Leonhard	Johan Leonh. Hochgenuch <sup>n</sup>
[33] June 11	Joseph Eberhard and wife	Johan Michael	Johan Michael Eberhard
[34] June 11	Johannes Rennberg and wife	Elisabetha	Adam Wanner
[35] June 11	Joseph Eberhard and wife	Anna Margaretha	Margaretha, wife of Michael Eberhard
[36] July 30	Johan Peter Lauer and wife	Johann Georg	Johann Georg Zimmerman
[37] July 30	Jacob Maurer and wife	Andreas	Andreas Maurer
[38] Nov. 24	Johann Adam Eucheling and wife	Leonhard	Leonhard Schmid and Anna Maria Herbig, both single.
[39] Nov. 24	Bartholomeus Gucker and wife	Susanna	Christopher Schmit and wife
[40] Nov. 24	Peter Walbert and wife	Christophorus	Christopher Schmit and wife
1733.			
[41] Jan. 21	Johan Adam Stadler <sup>n</sup> and wife	Susanna Catharina	Philip Emmert and wife
[42] Jan. 21	Johann Fridrich Maurer and wife	Johann Fridrich	Fridrich Hillegas and wife
[43] March 25	Paul Stap and wife	Johannes	Johannes Hut and wife
[44] March 25	Michael Dotterer <sup>n</sup> and wife	Maria Margaretha	Herman Fischer and wife
[45] Apr. 22	Balthasar Huth and wife	Johann Conrad	Conrad Kolb and wife
[46] May 20	Jacob Fischer and wife	Johann Jacob	Iacob Hoffman and wife
[47] May 20	Johann Philip Emmert and wife	Marie Catharina	Adam Stadler and wife
[48] May 20	Ulrich Hertzell and wife	Johann Georg	Peter Moll
[49] May 20	Christophorus Moll <sup>n</sup> and wife	Catharina	Jacob Fischer and wife
[50] May 20	Joh. Bingeman and wife	Henrich	Henrich Rether and wife
[51] May 20	Georg Rautenbusch and wife	Peter	Peter Rautenbusch
[52] May 20	Michael Zimmerman <sup>n</sup> and wife	Joh. Michael	Michael Rether and Susanna Zimmerman
[53] June 17	Casparus Holtzhauser and wife	Johannes	Johannes Bingeman
[54] June 17	Adam Wanner and wife	Anna Margaretha	Martin Büdding <sup>n</sup> and wife
[55] July 15	Herman Fischer and wife	Maria Barbara	Andreas Eccert, single, and Maria Barbara Mack, single
[56] Aug. 12	Peter Hess <sup>n</sup> and wife	Johann Henrich	Henrich Rether and wife
[57] Aug. 12	Wilhelm Labar and wife	Anna Maria	Adam Blanck and wife
[58] Sept. 16	Peter Dieterth and wife	Anna Maria	Anna Maria, wife of Joh. Bleuler
[59] Oct. 17	Andreas Loher <sup>n</sup> and wife	Feronica	Johannes Zechler and wife
[60] Oct. 17	Jacob Danckel and wife	Anna	Georg Heilig and wife
[61] Nov. 11	Joh. Georg Steinman and wife	Anna Barbara	Anna Barbara Steinman
1734.			
[62] Jan. 1	Christian Willauer and wife	Johann Adam	Johann Adam Beuscher
[63] Jan. 1	Peter Matern <sup>n</sup> and wife	Maria Margaretha	Henrich Buskerk and Margaretha, his wife
[64] July 28	Abraham Trandsu and Anna Margaretha, his wife	Johann Jacob	Jacob Keller and wife, Anna Maria
[65] July 28	Michael Heiter and wife Catharina	Anna Maria	Anna Maria Heck
[66] July 28	Hans Michael Butz [Lutz] and Margaretha, his wife	Johan Adam	Johan Adam Beuscher
[67] July 28	Ioh. Georg Kroner and Anna Elisabetha, his wife	Margaretha	Johannes Geiger and Anna Margaretha, his wife



Date	Parents	Children	Witnesses
[68] July 28	Joh. Hut and Anna Maria, his wife	Johannes	Joh. Philip Emmerth
[69] July 28	Joh. Philip Emmerth and Maria Catharina, his wife	Anna Maria	Joh. Hut and Anna Maria, his wife

[These 69 baptisms were entered by the Rev. John Peter Miller.

In his report of 1739, Rev. John Philip Boehm refers to Goshenhoppen as follows: "When Do. Weiss, as stated above, came into the country [1727] and caused great confusion, they faithfully adhered to him. When he traveled to Holland [in 1730] in order to obtain the well known moneys collected there they immediately clung to Miller, who, assisted by another person, continued to serve Goshenhoppen." This statement of Boehm is confirmed by this church-record, for Miller acted as sponsor at the 26th baptism. In October, 1734, Boehm reports Miller as having "quitted the ministry altogether." [See *Minutes and Letters of the Coetus of Pennsylvania*, pp. 3, 9.]

NOTE—The proper names given in the records retain in the Christian names and in the family names, the exact spelling of the original text.—EDITOR.

(To be Continued.)

## NOTES

<sup>21a</sup> The first Reformed services in Goshenhoppen were held by George Michael Weiss, who administered the first communion services at Goshenhoppen on October 12, 1727. He ministered to the congregation till May, 1730, when, with Jacob Reiff, he went on a collecting tour to Holland. Of this first pastorate no records have been preserved. John Peter Miller was the second Reformed pastor of Goshenhoppen. He was born December 25, 1709, at Alzenborn, in the Palatinate. He studied in Heidelberg University. Arrived in Philadelphia August 29, 1730, with Valentin Grisemer, Abraham Transu, Hans Simon Mey, and Lönhart Hochgenug, who became members of the Goshenhoppen church. He was pastor at Philadelphia and Germantown from September, 1730, to the summer of 1731; at Goshenhoppen, Tulpehocken (Berks Co.) and Canastota, Lancaster County (now Heller's church in Upper Leacock township) 1731-1734. In the fall of 1734 he retired to private life. In May, 1735, he was baptized as a Seventh Day Baptist by Conrad Beissel. He then entered the Ephrata Cloister as Brother Jabez, where he did literary work. He wrote and published the *Chronicon Ephratense*, the most important historical publication of the Brethren, in 1786. He died September 25, 1796. "At the outbreak of the American Revolution, Congress was at a loss to find a trustworthy scholar to translate the diplomatic correspondence into the different tongues of Europe. Many of the professors and scholars of the Academy who were competent were either fugitives or suspected of Toryism; the same was true of many of the clergy of the Established Church. At this juncture Charles Thomson bethought himself of Prior Jabez (Johan Peter Miller). The offer to do this work was made to him and promptly accepted, tradition tells us, with the proviso that he was not to receive a penny for his services. That this was accepted appears by the records of Congress. "Contemporary records tell us that the humble recluse of Ephrata translated the

great American Magna Charta—the Declaration of Independence—into seven different languages, which were sent to the different Courts of Europe. The services rendered by Peter Miller to the Continental Congress can hardly be estimated at the present day."—*The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania*, Sachse, Vol. II, pp. 420, 421; see also Vol. I (1899).

<sup>22</sup> Herman Fischer, the son of Jacob Fischer and his wife Sophia Elizabeth, came from Freinsheim in the Palatinate about 1726. See about his family Dotterer, *Perkiomen Region*, Vol. I, pp. 22-26. His will is dated July 18, 1760. It was probated on September 30, 1760.

<sup>23</sup> John Adam Stadler signed the oath of allegiance in Philadelphia on September 5, 1730, together with Johan Philip Emmert.

<sup>24</sup> Michael Dotterer was the son of George Philip Dotterer, born in May, 1698. He came to Pennsylvania with his father before 1722, when his father purchased one hundred acres of land in Frederick township, Montgomery county. Michael Dotterer married Anna Maria Fischer. He died in April, 1786. See for his history the *Dotterer Family*, by Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia, 1903.

<sup>25</sup> Christophel Moll signed the oath of allegiance at Philadelphia September 11, 1731.

<sup>26</sup> Lönhart Hochgenug arrived in Philadelphia on August 29, 1730.

<sup>27</sup> John Michael Zimmerman—see *The Dotterer Family*, p. 115f.

<sup>28</sup> Martin Bitting was born at Freinsheim in the Palatinate, the son of Henry Bitting and his wife Anna Catharina, July 27, 1727. He bought one hundred acres of land in Hanover township, then Philadelphia County. He died in 1756. See *Perkiomen Region*, Vol. I, p. 59.

<sup>29</sup> John Peter Hess arrived in Philadelphia on October 2, 1727.

<sup>30</sup> Andreas Loher came to Philadelphia, September 19, 1732.

<sup>31</sup> Peter Matern was the first to sign the oath of allegiance of the Palatines, imported in the ship Dragon, which landed in Philadelphia on September 30, 1732.



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Editor, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

1. Any one is allowed the privilege of sending queries to this department, *provided* they pertain to the Revolutionary period, or that following. Questions pertaining to the Colonial period must be excluded for want of space; also all queries in regard to the requirements of other societies.

2. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. It will, necessarily, be some months between the sending and printing of a query.

3. Answers or partial answers are earnestly desired; and full credit will be given to the sender of the answer, by the Genealogical Editor. She is not responsible for any statements, however, except for those given over her own signature.

4. Write on one side of the paper only. Especial care should be taken to write names and dates *plainly*.

5. Each separate query must be accompanied by a two-cent stamp. Do not use postal cards, or self-addressed envelopes.

6. All letters to be forwarded to contributors, must be unsealed, and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

7. In answering queries, please give the date of the magazine, the number of the query, and its signature.

8. It is impossible for the Genealogical Editor, as such, to send personal replies to queries. They must take their turn and be answered through the columns of the magazine.

## ANSWERS.

2200. DOAK—DUNN.—In the Probate office at Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C., is recorded the will of Robert Doak, dated Sept. 24, 1796, and probated in Nov., 1796. (A 99). In it he mentions his wife, Hannah, sons, John, James, Robert, William and Daniel; daughters Hannah, and Elizabeth (both of whom are married) and unm. dau. Mary; son-in-law, Robert Gorrill. He appoints John Gillaspie and John Doak to serve with his wife, Hannah, as Executors; and Wm. James and Robert Doak witnessed the will.—*Gen. Ed.*

2349. (4) GAYLORD — ATWOOD. — In "The Gaylord History and Pedigree," pub. by Wm. H. Gaillard, Oxford, Ohio, there is no mention made of a Stephen Gaylord. There was a John Gaylord, who was the son of Sathuel, who married (1) Abigail Miller in 1746. She died in 1775, aged 53 years, and he married (2) in 1776, Dolly Tavior. He had: John b. Jan. 21, 1779; Moses, b. Nov. 21, 1780; and Josiah, b. Aug. 15, 1783. John Senior died in 1799. There was a John Gaylord of Bristol, whose will was admitted to probate in New Haven in 1754. He owned land in Wallingford and in Farmington; and had six sons and five daughters (but the record does not give their names). Later, it mentions Edward and Aaron, as being two of the sons. Aaron was killed at the Massacre of Wyoming. It is possible that one of the other sons was Stephen. I am descended from Ambrose Gaylord, through his daughter, my grandmother. Ambrose was a Rev. soldier, in Capt. Ransom's Independent Company, serving under LaFayette.—*Mrs. Ida B. Cloroye*, 338 Colony St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

2563. DIETRICH — LONG. — The family of Dietrich is one of the 350 families mentioned in the index (forty-four pages) to the fine new Genealogy of the Brumbaugh Family, which is in press, and by the time this magazine appears will be for sale. It has been the subject of years of work of Dr. G. M. Brumbaugh, of Washington, D. C., and will be sold for \$8.00, expressage paid. It contains over 800 pages, and has many interesting half-tones, aside from the very valuable lists of emigrants, with all attainable data as to their lives, dates of settlement as well as births, marriages and deaths, compiled from manuscript records, as well as from printed records. One original innovation on the usual genealogy will appeal to all searchers, I am sure: when a surname on a page is different from the others on the same page, it is italicized, so that the eye catches it readily, thereby saving much time in reading the entire page. All descendants of German families in Maryland and Penna. will wish a copy for their own use, I am sure.—*Gen. Ed.*

2589. (7) WALLACE.—There was a chart of the Wallace Family of Va. pub. in 1870 which might be obtained by sending to Joel Munsell's Sons, publishers, Albany, N. Y. There is a long account of the Wallace family in Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, and in Slaughter's "St. Mark's Parish, Va." In Whitsett's Life of Caleb Wallace there is quite a sketch of his branch of the Wallace Family.

The first deed recorded at Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C., is dated May 18, 1771, and states that Wm. Wallace deeds for sixty pounds N. C. money to Wm. Smith 413 acres in Orange Co. "on a branch of Reedy fork of Haw river," being one half of a tract of land

granted to Hugh Porter, and by him conveyed to Robert Gwin, and by him conveyed to Wm. Wallace and Wm. Smith. The tract adjoined Bazel "Brosher's" (Brashear?) line. Aug. 13, 1771, Robert Gwin and wife, Isabell, and Rebeckah Boyd, adx. of estate of John Boyd, deceased, late of Rowan Co., widow, and now of Guilford Co., deed to George Rowlands land sold to Robert Gwinn and John Boyd by Thomas Lovelatt, on the Haw river, for 180 pounds.

In Salisbury, Rowan Co., N. C. (Deed Book 19, p. 120) Thomas Gillespie Sen. and David Gillespie, administrators of the estate of Alexander Gillespie, deceased, chose Will Bell, Joseph Kerr and Wm. Kirkpatrick as Commissioners to divide the land equally between the nine heirs of Alexander Gillespie. The heirs were: George, John, Isaac, Robert, David, Thomas, Sen., and Thomas Gillespie, Jr., Martha Allison and Lydia Wallis (Wallace).—*Gen. Ed.*

2605. (3) and (4) LEWIS—PAYNE—Edward Payne, b. Nov. 18, 1726, m. Ann Holland Conyers (said to be a sister of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, but I have not been able to prove it as yet), and had eight children: Henry, Wm., Daniel McCarty, Edward, Jilson, James, Theodosia and Elizabeth. The father was member of the Committee of Safety in Fairfax Co., Va., and d. in 1806. It is possible that the son Edward, who was of suitable age to have served in the Rev. may have done so, and may have married Elizabeth Offutt. I have no record of his wife's name. Elizabeth m. Thomas Lewis, who served as 2nd. Lieut. and Lieut. in the 11th Va. Continental regiment. Her sister, Theodosia Payne, m. Lewis Elizey Turner, and is my ancestress. My National number is 3,567, and Thomas Lewis' record has been verified for Nat. No. 14,873.—*Miss Alice Quitman Lovell*, Historian Miss. Division U. D. C. Natchez, Miss.

2656. (2) HADLEY—KING—GRANTHAM.—According to the "Pioneers of Missouri," by W. S. Bryan, p. 153, all the Granthams are descended from Joseph, who emigrated to this country from Eng. and settled in Jefferson Co., Va. He had: John (who m. Mary Strider of Va. and had one son, Taliaferro, who m. Mary D. Ashley, dau. of Major Samuel Ashley of War of 1812, and gr-dau. of Capt. John Ashley of the Rev.), Lewis, Mary and Jemima. There was a Richard Grantham, a Rev. pensioner, who was b. in Dobbs Co., N. C., Mch. 16, 1754; m. Apr. 14, 1784, in Hawkins Co., N. C. (now Tenn.) Frances — and d. June 22, 1846, in Granger Co., Tenn. They had: Penelope b. 1786; Mary, b. 1788; Annis, b. 1791 (who m. Phoebe Price), Tabitha, b. 1793; Rachel, b. 1795; Roday, b. 1796; Lincoln, b. 1798; John Thomas, b. 1800; James, b. 1801, and Alice, b. 1803, beside another ch. who d. inf. In the Census of 1790 Benjamin Hadley and John, Thomas and Simon Hadly, were all living in Cumberland Co., N. C. Thomas was killed by his Tory neighbors in

his home at Cross Creek, in Sept., 1781.—*Gen. Ed.*

2663. (6) TYLER—Bristol and New Haven, Conn., are the two towns in which to look for the family of Tylers desired.—*Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald*, 550 Shepherd St., Washington, D. C.

2688. ALEXANDER—ADAMS.—According to Cogswell's History of Henniker, N. H., p. 446, Olive Alexander was the dau. of Jonas Alexander (b. Mch. 8, 1749) and Sarah Pool of Stowe, Mass., whom he m. July 28, 1770. The family moved to Brownfield, Maine, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Jonas Alexander was the oldest son of Thomas Alexander of Marlboro, who m. Phebe — in 1747. No Rev. service was given.—*Gen. Ed.*

(3) STEARNS—HOOKER.—Mary Stearns, b. Feb. 8, 1784, d. Feb. 26, 1832, at Sherborne, Mass. She m. Apr. 22, 1802, Zebulon (not Ziheon) Hooker, by whom she had thirteen ch. After her death, Zebulon m. again and lived to be ninety-two years old. She was the dau. of Jonathan Stearns, the posthumous son of Jonathan and Beulah (Chadwick) Stearns of Milford, Mass., who was born Jan. 10, 1759, and d. Jan. 3, 1804, in Hopkinton, Mass. He m. May 1, 1783, Hannah Thayer (eldest dau. of Col. Ichabod and Polly Thayer), who after Jonathan's death, m. (2) Mr. Burnap and d. June 28, 1839. Jonathan Stearns was a soldier in the Rev. army; at one time escaped from a British man of war, in a leaky boat with a companion named Corbett, one rowing the boat while the other bailed water with his shoe. He had twelve ch. as follows: Mary, m. Zebulon Hooker; David, b. 1785, m. Lydia Bowker, d. 1818; Beulah, b. 1787, m. (1) Jeduthan Bullin, m. (2) Dr. Clark, and d. 1832; Alexander, b. 1789, m. Sarah Brownell, d. 1815; Alanson, b. 1790, d. y., Jotham, b. 1791, m. Mary Grimes, d. 1832; Jonathan, Jr., b. 1793, m. Lucy Tuttle, d. 1840; Emeline, b. 1795, m. Samuel Crooks, d. 1864; John, b. 1797, m. (1) Abigail Legg, m. (2) Caroline Muir, d. 1879; Hannah, b. 1799, m. Luther Bridges, d. 1877; Charlotte, b. 1801, m. Edward Pond, d. 1889; and Alanson, b. 1803, m. Maria Gibson, d. 1860. The above information is taken from the Stearns Genealogy (compiled by Mrs. Avis Stearns Van Wagenen), Vol. II, p. 107. The genealogy is quite comprehensive, and shows care in preparation, and carries this line back to the emigrant ancestor.—*Gen. Ed.*

2694. ALEXANDER—TATE.—While in Charlotte last fall the Genealogical Editor made abstracts of all the early Alexander wills, as so many inquiries have been made about this family. The early wills are recorded in small books, labeled A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I. There seems to be no date of probate on any of them, but the wills in these nine books are all of the same period, recorded alphabetically, as far as the last name goes. No one seems to know where the original wills, themselves, are; and the D. A. R. of Mecklenburg Co. could not do a more patriotic work, in my opinion, than in arousing public opinion to ob-

tain an appropriation for the purpose of examining and properly classifying and indexing the vast storehouse of material which is deposited in the basement, and is in danger of destruction. The first will recorded (A1) is that of Abraham Alexander, dated Apr. 12, 1786, who mentions wife, Dorcas, sons Isaac, Abraham, Nathaniel, Joab, Ezra, Charles and Cyrus, and only dau. Elizabeth Alexander (all of whom, except oldest two are under 21 yrs.), appoints wife Dorcas and sons Isaac and Abraham, executors, and Alexander Alexander, John McWilson and Hezekiah Alexander, witnesses.

Feb. 29, 1800, Dorcas, wid. of Abraham Alexander, makes her will (A3), mentions son Joab, two granddaughters, Dorcas Amelia and Sarah Alexander, both under 21 yrs., the ch. of her deceased son, Cyrus; and gr.-dau. Dorcas, dau. of Abraham Alexander; and gr.-dau. Teresa, dau. of her son-in-law, Wm. Semple Alexander; also Margaret, wife of son Abraham; Jane, wife of son Nathaniel; Hannah, wife of son Joab; and Rebecca, wid. of deceased son Cyrus; appoints sons Abraham, Nathaniel and Joab, executors, and J. Alexander and James McRee sign as witnesses.

Mch. 3, 1784, Zebulon Alexander makes his will (A4), mentions wife Jane; sons Phineas, Abel (to whom he gives land on Sugar Creek, commonly called the Indian land for which he obtained a patent many years ago), Zebulon and Zenas; daughters Mary Irwin; Ruth McRea; Hannah Green; and Deborah, Tirza and Martha Alexander, who as well as their brothers, Zebulon and Zenas were under 21 yrs. He mentions the fact that Deborah and Tirza were the youngest two dau. by his first wife (whose name he does not mention) and appoints wife Jane, son-in-law John McRee, and Hezekiah Alexander as executors; while Abraham Alexander, Matthew Bryan and Hezekiah Alexander signed as witnesses.

Mch. 22, 1772, Wm. Alexander makes his will (A6), mentions wife, Agnes; appoints son, Adam Alexander, as exr. and Joseph Kennedy, and Elias Alexander act as witnesses.

Dec. 25, 1779, James Alexander makes his will (A7) "being at present called to go out to the field of war, and not knowing whether ever I shall return." He allows his wife Rachel to live on plantation until eldest son, Moses, becomes 21 yrs., mentions dau. Prudence, and four other sons (no names) and one child "now in the womb"; appoints wife Rachel and brother, Matthew Alexander as exrs.; and Andrew, Benjamin, and Andrew Alexander, Jr., sign as witnesses.

Dec. 16, 1763, Arthur Alexander of Anson Co., makes his will (A9); mentions wife Margaret, son Elias, whom he directs shall be under the care of his uncle Ezra Alexander until he becomes 15 yrs. old; dau. Mary, to be in care of her grandfather, John McKamey until she is 18; and dau. Ann, who is to be under care of her uncle Abraham Alexander until she becomes 18 yrs., appoints wife Margaret and brother Ezra Alexander, exrs.

and James and Abraham Alexander and Ezekiel Wallace sign as witnesses.

Nov. 15, 1771, Aaron Alexander makes his will (A10); mentions wife Mary; sons David, Aaron, and John Brown Alexander (the latter under 21 yrs.); appoints friend Zaccheus Wilson and brother, Wm. Alexander, as exrs., and William Hayes and David Alexander sign as witnesses.

June 28, 1776, Josiah Alexander makes his will (A11); mentions wife Elizabeth; eldest son Josiah; and other son, Squire Alexander; daughters Deborah, Mary and Elizabeth (all ch. under age); appoints cousin, James Alexander, and brother, Aaron Alexander, exrs., and George Ross, Jane Braden and Rebecca Morgan sign as witnesses.

Mch. 25, 1776, David Alexander makes his will (A12); mentions wife Prudence; dau. Margaret, and sons Wm. Stephen, Matthew, Josiah and Hezekiah (the latter under 21 yrs.); appoints sons James and Stephen Alexander as exrs. and Benjamin and Andrew Alexander and Edward Giles sign as witnesses.

Feb. 16, 1798, Ezra Alexander makes his will (A14) mentions wife (no name) sons Eleazer, James, Abdon, Paris, and Augustus, and daughters Dorcas, Redempta and Polly Ann; appoints son James Alexander and friend Ezekiel Polk as exrs., and Sam and William Polk sign as witnesses.

July 20, 1775, Catherine Alexander makes her will (A16); mentions dau. Sophia Sharpe (and her two eldest daughters, Araminta and Livina), sons Joseph and George Alexander; and daughters Margaret Cannon, Ann Cannon, Kezia Young, and Catherine Sharpe; appoints son Joseph and brother-in-law, John McKnitt Alexander, exrs., and John Patterson, Sarah Thompson, and John McKnitt Alexander sign as witnesses.

(NOTE: I was not able to determine whether Catherine and Sophia Sharpe were two different daughters of Catherine Alexander, or whether there had been a mistake in recording.—B. M. D.)

Feb. 8, 1810, Mary Alexander makes her will (A17); mentions dau. Polly Harris, five children (no names); appoints son Isaac Alexander exr. and J. M. Wilson, Mary Wilson and Cynthia Erwin sign as witnesses.

Aug. 22, 1810, Ezekiel Alexander makes his will (A17) mentions wife Martha; daughters Sarah Robison and Deborah Robison; sons James Taylor, Wallace and Ezekiel Alexander; and gr.-son Ezekiel Robison; appoints son Ezekiel Alexander, gr.-son Ezekiel Robison and friend Josiah Alexander, exrs., and Ezekiel Robison and A. Alexander sign as witnesses.

Mch. 19, 1821, Ezra Alexander makes his will (A19); mentions wife Polly, eldest son, Parmenas; 2nd son Augustus, and sons Absalom, Wm., John, Elam, and James; and dau. Agnes; appoints wife Polly and son Parmenas Alexander and brother-in-law Augustus Alexander, exrs., and Absalom Alexander, Thomas Cork and Sarah Alexander sign as witnesses.

Aug. 8, 1796, Hezekiah Alexander makes his will (A20); mentions wife Mary, son Wm. Semple Alexander (to whom he gives 650 pounds, 500 of which he has already paid into the estate of Thomas Polk, deceased, on his account) and his children; son James R. Alexander (and his children), sons Silas, Hezekiah, Amos, Joel and Ozwald (or Ozwell), dau. Esther Garrison (her husband, dau. Caroline Garrison and other ch. of Esther) and dau. Kezia Alexander; appoints wife Mary and two eldest sons, Wm. S. and James R. Alexander, as exrs., and James Orr, Nathan Mitchell and Wm. Semple Allen sign as witnesses. In a codicil, dated Jan. 28, 1797, after making some changes in the manner in which he divides his property, he states "whereas there is in said will no mention made of Charles Polk or his children, I, the said Hezekiah Alexander do now bequeath to Charles Polk all the property which my late beloved dau. Mary took with her after her marriage with him." John and Thomas Davis and Evan B. Bradley sign the codicil.

Jan. 27, 1808, Nathaniel Alexander makes his will (A24); bequeaths property to "brother Robert Washington Smith" of Cabarrus Co. to be held in trust for him; sisters Sally Henderson and Jane Trotter, nieces Sally and Fanny, and nephew Nathaniel, children of brother, William Semple Alexander, deceased, (to whom he bequeaths 1,000 acres of land in Tennessee on the Tennessee river; also nephews, Julius and Richard Alexander, sons of brother Wm. Semple Alexander, deceased; also Lawson Henderson Alexander, and Sarah Caroline Alexander, children of deceased brother William Alexander, and Elizabeth, widow of deceased brother William Alexander, of whose estate he, Nathaniel, was exr. He also mentions Archibald Henderson, Joseph Morris, his two deceased brothers, William Semple Alexander and William Alexander, and appoints Robert Washington Smith as sole exr. Moses A. Lock and William Moore sign as witnesses.

(Here ends the Alexander wills in the early books at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.)—*Gen. Ed.*

2694. (2) PHIEFER—COLWELL.—Miss Lottie Hale Bonner, Aurora, N. C., offers to furnish a neatly-typewritten copy of the Phiefer Family (pub. 1910) for five dollars.

2697. (3) PITTMAN.—There was a James Pittman who was b. Mch. 4, 1756, in Amelia Co., Va., who served in the Rev. from Va. and Ga. and after the Rev. lived in Columbia Co., Ga., Wilkes Co., Ga., Franklin Co., Ga. (included in Madison Co.), where he lived in 1832, when he applied for a pension. His claim was allowed, but in 1850, after his death, a detailed account of his thirteen children, including those who had died as well as those then alive, was sent to the Interior Department, and the name of Grace is not found among them.—*Gen. Ed.*

2721. (1) TARVER.—There was an Absalom Tarver who received a Bounty Warrant for land in Hancock Co., Ga., on account of his Rev. services. His name is found in the list

prepared by the D. A. R. of Ga. in the Third Smithsonian Report of the D. A. R. *Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald* thinks that Jacob Tarver came from Brunswick Co., Virginia, as she has records of many of that county.—*Gen. Ed.*

2721. (4) GRIGGS.—William Griggs and two men by name of John Griggs served in the Rev. from Va., and are mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. soldiers prepared by Va. State Library. Whether they are the ones desired by G. G. R. would have to be determined after investigation.—*Gen. Ed.*

2728. BUTLER—EDWARDS.—James and Zachariah Butler are mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. soldiers referred to above; but no mention is made of Nathan or Patrick.—*Gen. Ed.*

2728. (5) HAMILTON.—There were five men by name of James Hamilton who served in the Rev. from Va. and whose names are mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. soldiers; three of them were pensioners. It would be necessary, therefore, to proceed with great care in ascertaining which one, if any, was the one who married Margaret Porter. Tenn. soldiers were included in Va., Ga., or N. C. soldiers during the Revolution.—*Gen. Ed.*

2729. SKIDMORE (SCIDMORE) — HALL.—There is no John Skidmore who is mentioned in Robert's New York Archives; but on p. 124, mention is made of Abner, Hoppa, John and Solomon Scidmore who served in the thirteenth regiment of Albany Co. Militia.—*Gen. Ed.*

2729. (2) CLEMENTS—HALL.—There was a Gideon Hall who served in the fifth regiment of Dutchess Co. Militia, whose name is found on p. 142, Robert's N. Y. Archives.—*Gen. Ed.*

2730. DINSMORE.—There is a small genealogy of the Dinsmore Family comprising the ancestors and descendants of Arthur and Patty Dinsmore of Anson, Maine, which was printed at the Maine Farmer Office, Augusta, Maine, in 1867.—*Gen. Ed.*

2730. (2) LEIGHTON.—There was a Leighton Genealogy of 127 pages, printed by Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, N. Y., in 1885, which could be obtained some months ago for \$3.50. It gave an account of the descendants of Capt. Wm. Leighton of Kittery, Maine, with collateral notes relating to the Frost, Hill, Pepperell, Nason and other families of York Co., Maine, and its vicinity.—*Gen. Ed.*

2731. If anyone could give information about the German regiment, commanded by Muhlenberg, I am sure it would be the Editor of *Penn-Germania*, a monthly devoted to the history and current literature of citizens of German ancestry in the United States. This magazine, formerly called the *Pennsylvania German*, occupies a unique, hitherto unoccupied field, and announces that it has set for itself an aim that every citizen of our country can approve—the promotion of the welfare of our nation through a knowledge of the history and ideals of one of the leading elements in its citizenship. Its Genealogical Department is conducted by a "Daughter" and not a month passes that I do not find something helpful in its pages. "A German Boy, the first martyr of Our Revolution"; "Allentown, Pa., during



the Revolution"; "Bibliography of Church Music Books"; and "The Germans in Maine" are some of the articles published during the last year that appealed especially to me, outside of the Genealogical Department. The editor, H. W. Kriebel, Lititz, Pa., authorizes the statement that any subscriber of the AMERICAN MONTHLY who will send this notice and five one-cent stamps will receive the next issue of the Penn-Germania free.—*Gen. Ed.*

2732. (4) GREGORY — CARY. — A Richard Gregory is mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers published by the State Library at Richmond.—*Gen. Ed.*

2743. (2) MOOR (MOORE). — Thomas and William Moore were in the Orange Co. (N. Y.) Militia during the Rev. Thomas and Henry Moore served in the Suffolk Co. (N. Y.) Militia during the Rev. and several by name of Thomas Moore served in the first, second, third and fourth regiments of N. Y. Line, and two in the Levies. All the above facts are to be found in Robert's N. Y. Archives.—*Gen. Ed.*

2744. CLARK.—There were six men by name of John Clark who served in the Rev. from Va. and are mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. soldiers published by State Library. One of these was from Prince Edward Co., one from Middlesex Co. (and he was a Rev. pensioner) and two received Bounty Land Warrants.—*Gen. Ed.*

2746. PUGH.—There is no genealogy of the Pugh Family in the Congressional Library; but Futhey's History of Chester Co., Pa., has a short sketch of the family, and also several N. C. books.—*Gen. Ed.*

2746. (3) LOUNN.—There is no genealogy of the Loudon Family in the Congressional Library; but the N. E. branch of the family is treated in Winsor's History of Duxbury, Mass., and in Perkin's History of Norwich, Conn.—*Gen. Ed.*

2746. (4) If you will look at the heading which is to be placed in every copy of the magazine after this you will see that anyone is allowed the privilege of sending queries, and can send as many as desired, provided they pertain to the Rev. period, or that following it. The AMERICAN MONTHLY is the organ of the D. A. R., and this Department was founded, and has been continued for the purpose of aiding persons to join the Society, to obtain additional recognition, or in any other way to preserve the records and traditions of the Rev. heroes and heroines. Each letter is filed as received; and no deviation is made in the order of preparing for publication by the Genealogical Editor. She sends to the Editor each month all queries that have been received by her—but there her authority ends. She cannot tell how many pages she will be allowed in any given month until the magazine is printed. The Editor has to suit the different tastes of the subscribers, many of whom do not wish any Genealogical Department. If you wish your queries to be printed sooner, see to it that your representative at the coming Congress speaks in favor of it, for it is that, largely, that decides the matter.—*Gen. Ed.*

2750. BLUNT—JEFFRIES.—There was a Benjamin Blunt who was a Col. of Southampton Co. (Va.) militia during the Rev. who is mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers. There is no mention made of a Richard Blunt.—*Gen. Ed.*

2757. HOLDERBAUM.—See reply to 2731 in this issue.

2768. (3) DUNCAN — HALL. — There is a John Duncan mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, but whether it is the one who married Jane Hall or not, I cannot say.—*Gen. Ed.*

2770. (4) TACKETT.—The only men by name of Tackett mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, are Benoni Tackett of Prince George Co., and Wm. Tackett (no county mentioned). Tackett Mills is in Stafford Co. There is no genealogy of the Tackett Family that I know about.—*Gen. Ed.*

2770. (5) MASON.—Campbell's History of Va., pp. 648-50; Carter Family Tree of Va., Hayden's Va. Genealogies; Meade's Old Churches of Va., Vol. II, p. 229; Lee of Virginia; and the Va. Magazine of History, Vol. IV, pp. 83-5, all treat of the Mason Family of Va., but whether of the Stafford Co. branch or not, I do not know.—*Gen. Ed.*

2773. STEDMAN.—Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald writes that she has found that Alexander Stedman married Sarah Cushman Nov. 10, 1768, in Tunbridge, Vt., had eleven ch., and moved to Ohio ab. 1810. Ancestry of Alexander desired.

2775. (2) ALEXANDER—MOORMAN.—There is no mention of a Robert Alexander in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers. Would refer A. M. R. to Answer 2694 in this issue of the magazine for data in regard to the Alexanders of N. C.—*Gen. Ed.*

2779.—There is a Capt. Edward Worthington mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers, p. 484, and as he is said to have received a Bounty Land Warrant, it is quite possible that he is the one whose record is desired.—*Gen. Ed.*

2783. CARTER.—There was a John Carter who served in the Halifax Co. Militia, but as no dates are given by C. P. H. one cannot tell if it is the same one or not. This one is mentioned in the List of Va. Rev. Soldiers.—*Gen. Ed.*

2787. HILLIS.—In Vol. XXIII, Third Series, Pa. Archives, p. 209, the name of Matthew Hillis appears, with that of a number of others as one of the "Rangers on the Frontiers" from Washington Co., Pa. His name also appears in Vol. XXII, p. 774, same series, as being taxed in 1781 in Washington Co., for 300 acres of ground, 2 horses, 4 cattle and 6 sheep. In Vol. XXV, p. 529, same series, as having obtained a warrant for 300 acres of land Feb. 14, 1772, in Bedford Co., Pa. In Vol. XXVI, p. 564, as having obtained a warrant for 300 acres of land in Washington Co., Feb. 8, 1785.—*Gen. Ed.*

# QUERIES.

2816. In Edwin M. Bacon's "Historic Pilgrimages in New England" he says, "Seventy

names of the Mohawk band of Boston Tea Party fame are preserved." Can the magazine publish the list, and tell where they were from?

(2) LEWIS.—Had Francis Lewis, the Signer, brothers in America? If so, what were their names? When did they come to America? Where did they settle? Did they serve in the Revolution on the side of the Colonists, or were they Loyalists?—A. L.

2817. HUNT—ROBESON.—All possible information desired of FitzMaurice Hunt, b. Ireland, Aug. 21, 1756, married Sarah Ann Robeson in Columbia Co., Georgia, in 1777. Tradition in our family is that he served on Washington's staff, though we have no official proof of this; although we know that he served during the Revolution.—C. G. S.

2818. SAWYER—RUGG.—Rev. record desired of Samuel Sawyer of Lancaster, Mass., who married Deborah Rugg, and whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Silas Wilder.—N. V. W.

2819. LARRABEE—FAIRFIELD.—Wanted, ancestry of Maria Miller Larrabee of Westfield, Mass., born March 9, 1807, who married Wm. Ethan Fairfield Sept. 1, 1830, at Springfield, Mass.—M. E. G.

2820. PECK.—Can you give me any information as to the ancestors of Ebba Peck, who was a soldier from Oct. 18, 1813, till the close of the War of 1812? He was in the battle of Fort Erie, and his home was in Wellsville, Alleghany Co., N. Y.—E. E. P.

2821. WAY—CATLIN.—Elizabeth Way married Capt. Eli Catlin at Litchfield, Conn., ab. 1763. Was she or her ancestors of any assistance to the colonists during the Revolution?

(2) CATLIN—SUTTON.—Putnam Catlin, Fife Major, son of the above-mentioned couple, married Polly Sutton in 1789, at Wilkes Barre, Penna. Polly Sutton was born at Exeter, Luzerne Co., Penna., Sept. 30, 1770. Her family were early settlers of Wyoming Valley. Her father was engaged in the battles with the Indians at the famous massacre of 1778. She was, at that time, along with her mother, captured by the Indians at the surrender of Forty Fort. She died at Delta, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 15, 1844, and is buried there. Was Polly Sutton, or her ancestors, of aid to the Colonists during the Revolution?

(3) CATLIN—BURR.—Charles Catlin, son of Putnam and Polly (Sutton) Catlin, born Mch. 15, 1790, at Wilkes Barre, married Amanda Burr ab. 1816, and died Sept. 2, 1832. She was born ab. 1800, and died in 1839, and was probably married either in Broome Co., N. Y., or in Penna. Ancestry desired of Amanda Burr, with all genealogical data, and Rev. services, if any.—T. B. C.

2822. LEWIS.—Wanted, children of Col. Morgan Lewis, referred to in the Supplement of the N. Y. Archives, compiled by Roberts. My grandfather, Joseph Lewis, married Elizabeth Hand, and had five sons: Morgan, John, William, Marcus and Abram. Was Joseph one of the sons of Col. Morgan Lewis?—P. A. L.

2823. STANTON.—Information concerning the Rev. record of Joshua Stanton, born in R. I. The town of Stonington, Conn., is said to have been named for his ancestors.—A. L. H.

2824. HOWARD—TABOR.—Ancestry desired of Henry Hall Howard, born in N. H., served in the War of 1812, married Sara Ann Tabor, a Quakeress, who was born in Bangor, Maine. The family lived in New York City in 1824, and afterwards moved to Ill.—E. H. H.

2825. SWEETLAND.—Information desired of Eleazer Sweetland, son of Joseph and Ann (Hutchinson) Sweetland. He was b. in 1751, and died in 1787 in East Haddam, Conn. Did he have a Rev. record? His two younger brothers served in the Revolution.

(2) TARPLEY.—Name of wife of John Tarp-ley (b. ab. 1738) desired. Was she Elizabeth Smith of Dinwiddie Co., and if so, what was her father's name? The children of John Tarp-ley were: Thomas (who m. Eliza Vaughn), Nancy (who m. Burch Abernethy), Sallie (who m. Thos. Westmoreland), and Sterling (who m. Lucretia Pettipool). Lucretia Pettipool was the dau. of Seth Pettipool, and his wife, Ann Tucker. I should like to get genealogical information concerning this family, and also should like to know if the names of John Tarp-ley or Seth Pettipool are to be found in the Index to Va. Rev. Soldiers.—J. C. A.

2826. WILSON.—Where was James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, born, and when? Can you give name of his wife, and names of his children, if any, and to whom married?

(2) WILSON—LEAVERTON.—Hannah Wilson, b. July 11, 1767, died Apr. 17, 1835; married John Foster Leaverton, a Rev. soldier from Maryland, at Baltimore. Did her father serve in the Revolution? Name, dates and official proof desired.—B. C. R.

2827. SPARROW.—Thomas Sparrow, son of Smith and Martha (Taylor) Sparrow, was born in Va. in 1751. Rev. service of Thomas, and also of Smith Sparrow, and official proof of same desired.—L. H. B.

2828. ALLEN.—Ancestry desired of Sydney Allen, who died near Buchanan, Michigan ab. 1874 or 75. He was supposed to have been born near Moravia, N. Y. His father's name was Russell Allen, and his mother's Lydia Russell. Sydney had three sisters, Ann, Jane and Mary, and one brother, James, who was a cripple, and died young. Russell Allen was said to be a near relative of Ethan Allen. Can this be proved?

(2) CADY—ALLEN.—Ancestry desired of Laura Sophronia Cady, the first wife of Sydney Allen, who died in Moravia, N. Y., in Mch., 1844, leaving four ch., Ann, Amanda, Charles and Laura. Her grandfather, Zadoc Cady, built the Cady tavern in 1801 (which is still standing), and entertained Lafayette there. Zadoc Cady was in the War of 1812, and his first wife's name was Lucy. What was her last name? Did his parents serve in the Revolution?



Laura Sophronia (Cady) Allen's father was named Isaac, and his first wife was named Laura Sophronia Bartlett. Her father's name was Josiah Bartlett. Was he the Signer of the Declaration? He died at Borodius, N. Y., past ninety years of age. Is there any Rev. service in this Bartlett family? In the AMERICAN MONTHLY for July, 1912, mention is made of a Jeremiah Cady, who was a Rev. pensioner. Is he a relative of Zadoc Cady?—S. A. B.

2829. WHITFORD.—John Whitford, of Exeter, R. I., had a wife, Martha, and their dau. Mercy Whitford married Daniel Gill, Jr., of West Greenwich, R. I., in Exeter, R. I., Jan. 1, 1760. Did John Whitford serve in the Revolution?

(2) WALKER.—Matthew Walker emigrated to Charlestown, N. H., from Thompson, Conn., in 1779. He enlisted in Capt. John Green's Co. from Killingly, Conn., in 1775, and his son, John, was born in 1772 in Conn. He had John, Dyer, John, Benjamin, Dorcas and Mary. What was the name of his wife, and when and where was she born?—C. T. S. W.

2830. PERRY.—TUCKER.—Wanted, the dates and places of death and birth, and names of parents of Zebedee Perry, who married Judith Tucker in Gloucester, Mass., July 16, 1786. In "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution," Vol. XII, p. 227, is the service of a Zebedee Perry, private in Capt. Joseph Parker's Co., Col. John Cushing's regiment, no town given. Is this the man who is mentioned above?—A. S. M.

2831. DAVIS — SPENCER. — Who was the father of Mary Davis, who married Taylor Spencer in Charlestown, N. H., in 1769? Was he a Rev. soldier? Mary died Apr. 10, 1823, in Springfield, Vt., leaving sixteen ch. among them: Jonathan, b. Aug. 10, 1770; Eunice, b. Sept., 1771; Taylor, b. 1773; Abigail, b. 1775; Philena, b. Dec. 23, 1777; James. There was a Capt. Isaac Davis who d. at Charlestown, N. H., in 1776, a resident of Chesterfield, Was he Mary's father?

(2) STEARNS — MANSFIELD. — Thomas Stearns, b. Dec. 22, 1717, in Sutton, Mass., m. Nov. 4, 1740, Lydia Mansfield, dau. of Daniel Mansfield. The eldest two ch. were b. in Lynn, and the next seven in Lunenburg. He then moved to Fitchburg, Mass., stayed only a short time, and then went to Leominster, Mass., where he d. Feb. 5, 1811; was in Capt. Samuel Hunt's Co. in 1755. Did he serve in the Revolution? His wife died Feb. 26, 1791, leaving eleven ch. Did her father serve in the Revolution?—C. S. W.

2832. MEANS.—George Hugh Means lived in Union District, S. C., and served as Captain in the Rev. War, and as a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812. Information desired concerning him, name of wife, genealogical data, etc.

(2) CLOWNEY.—Samuel Clowney of Irish birth served in the Rev. war; and at one time performed the feat of capturing eight British soldiers (see Foote's Sketches). He had a son, Samuel, who was my grandfather. Information in regard to the senior desired, with

name of wife, and all genealogical data.—H. T.

2833. THOMAS—DYER.—Benjamin Thomas, b. 1740, married Elizabeth Dyer. Ancestry of both of these desired, with Rev. service, if any. Did Benjamin Thomas serve?—C. D. M.

2834. WILLIAMS.—Information desired of Mary Ellen Tice Williams, who resided near Mobile, Alabama, in 1870 and 1873.

(2) RAY — SMITH — MATTESON — BEEBE. — Conrad Ray, b. ab. 1773, d. ab. 1875, aged 103 yrs. He m. Charity Smith (b. Oct., 1794) and had: Edward, Harriet, Mahala, Silvia and Eliza, all born in Ellisburg, N. Y. Eliza b. Oct., 1829, married in Henderson, N. Y., July 30, 1846, Horatio Nelson Matteson (b. Oct. 4, 1822, and son of Horatio Nelson Matteson and his wife, a Miss Beebe, of Melville, N. Y.) Wanted, ancestry of H. N. Matteson, Miss Beebe, Charity Smith and Conrad Ray.—H. L. S.

2835. HEATH—CURTIS.—Peleg Heath, b. July 30, 1741, m. 1768 Patience Curtis (b. May 28, 1740) and died July 17, 1813. He was a brother of Major Gen. Wm. Heath, and a cousin of Major Peleg Heath of R. I., and was the son of Samuel Heath, and his wife, Elizabeth Payson. Did my Peleg serve in the Rev. war?—H. P.

2836. STRAWSON.—Information desired of the Strawson (or Van Strawson) family of Penna., who came from Holland, and are said to have served in the Revolution.—U. G. D.

2837. DRAKE — KNAPP.—Zephaniah Drake, Sr., was b. 1736, probably in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., where he was residing in 1775, and in 1790. He m. Annie Knapp, and to them were born Aaron (possibly Adam), Nathan, Gabriel, Daniel, John, Zephaniah, Jr. (b. Sept. 14, 1769), Margaret and Nellie. Information is desired as to the parentage of Annie Knapp, and also as to whether her father had a Rev. war record.

(2) OSTERHOUT.—Jane Osterhout, who at one time resided at or near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., m. ab. 1767, Christian S. — of Troy, N. Y. (or vicinity), who was b. 1745. They had six children: Christian, David, Cornelius, Rebecca (b. 1770), Mary and Julia. After 1790, the family moved to Orange Co., N. Y., where all the ch. appear to have married. Who were the parents of Jane Osterhout; and did her father render any service in the Revolution?—K. C. C. P.

2838. BALDWIN—PUSEY.—Is there any record of a Baldwin or a Pusey having served from Penna? The Baldwins were Friends, and the progenitor of the family came to this country some time before the Rev. There was a Wm. Pusey in Chester Co. Was he the one who intermarried with the Baldwins?—J. S.

2839. ROBINSON — RAYMOND.—John Robinson of S. C. married Mary Raymond in 1765, and according to family tradition fought under Gen. Marion. Official proof of service desired.

(2) CALDWELL — WALKER.—John Caldwell of Ky. married Jennet Neely Walker. Did he serve in the Revolution?—S. J. M.

2840. WILDER—WHITCOMB.—Who was the father of Moses Wilder, who married Becca (Rebecca) Whitcomb and lived in Bolton, Worcester Co., Mass. Was the father in the Rev. war?

(2) HOUGHTON—BAILEY.—Ancestry desired of Martin Houghton who married Polly (Mary) Bailey or Bailley, and lived in Bolton.

(3) JENKINS—DAVIS.—Ancestry desired of Jane Jenkins who married, presumably in Penna. a Welshman, Thomas Davis, who served in the Rev. from Penna., had three ch.: Elizabeth, Jane, and Owen, and according to tradition moved to Penna. from Va.—*L. P. H.*

2841. DANDRIDGE—SELBY—STODDARD.—Names, with all genealogical data and Rev. service of the parents of Mary Dandridge, own cousin to Martha (Dandridge) Washington. She was married three times—first to Mr. Hickman; second, to Mr. Bell, by whom she had nine children; and third to James Selby, a widower with one son. To this union a dau. Henrietta Selby was born, near Snow Hill, Md., in 1789. Henrietta married in 1805 George Wools, b. 1779, who was the son of Wm. Wools, b. 1752. Did William serve in the Revolution? He m. Ann Stoddard Nov. 7, 1775. She lived near Alexandria, Va. Names of her parents, and Rev. service, if any, desired; also names of parents of James Selby, and Rev. service, if any.—*A. W. S.*

2842.—NELSON.—Name of wife, and dates of birth, marriage and death, and official proof of service of Thomas Nelson, Jr., son of the patriot, desired.—*F. F.*

2843. DEAN.—Wanted, name and dates of birth and death of Elijah Dean, Rev. soldier, who was born in Raynham, now a part of Taunton, Mass., in 1739, and d. 1830; also place of death of Elijah Dean desired.—*A. R.*

2844. MCJUNKIN—MAYFIELD.—My grandmother, Nancy McJunkin, lived in S. C. probably in Greenville District, and I have always understood that her father was wounded at King's Mountain in the side. She married James Mayfield, and moved to McMinn Co., Tenn. Was she the daughter of the McJunkin mentioned in Query 2709? Did the ancestors of James Mayfield have any Rev. service?—*M. M. B.*

2845. SCRIBER—SIEBE.—John Henri Siebe emigrated to this country from Germany and married Elizabeth Scriber of N. Y. City, and had ten children. Their son, John, moved to Miss. when it was still a territory, and he or his brother served in the Rev. One of the daughters married a Hassel, and a dau. of that couple was captured by the Indians and kept imprisoned for several years. She was blind in her old age, and often talked about her capture, and lived to be one hundred years old. Is there any record of any such family? Was there any record for pension of any of them?—*J. G. S.*

2846. TOOMER.—Isaac Toomer, b. 1759 or 1760 lived in S. C., and in one of the islands adjacent, and when the Rev. war broke out he, being then only a lad, volunteered and continued in its service until the close of the

war. He then married and settled in Pendleton District, S. C., at which place his son, Benjamin Toomer, was born. Isaac lived until 1853, and his son also lived to ripe old age, dying in 1890. Rev. service desired of Isaac Toomer, name of wife, and all genealogical data necessary to enter the D. A. R.—*J. F. E.*

2847. TAYLOR—WATTS.—Did George Taylor, member of the Orange Co. (Va.) Committee of Safety in 1774, have a son, Thomas, and a dau., Susannah, who m. James Watts, both of whom removed to S. C. before the Revolution?

(2) THOMPSON.—Did Col. Wm. Thompson, son of Sir Roger Thompson, have a son, Judge Waddy Thompson, who m. Eliza Blackburn Williams, dau. of Capt. James Williams of the Revolution, and also moved to S. C. after the Revolution? Judge Waddy Thompson had a son, Waddy, who was U. S. minister to Mexico in the fifties.—*N. E. D.*

2848. COOK.—Abraham Cook, a noted Baptist minister of Southern Kentucky during Pioneer times, was the brother of Jesse Cook, who was slain by the Indians in the famous "Cook Massacre" recorded by Collins, in his History of Ky. Who was their father; and did he have Rev. service?—*M. W.*

2849. HARDING.—Ancestry desired of Wm. W. Harding, who was born near Port Tobacco, Md., July 4, 1776. His father is said to have been a Rev. soldier. Name of parents, all genealogical data, and official proof of service, desired.—*A. S.*

2850. PILLERS.—Rev. record desired of James H. (?) Pillers (or Pilliers) who died near Old Kaskaskia, Randolph Co., Ill., in 1833 or 1834.—*L. S.*

2851. MONTGOMERY—ORR.—From family letters in my possession, dated July 18, 1797, etc., from Mecklenburg Co., N. C., from the mother and other members of the family of Nancy (Mrs. Robert) Montgomery, who married her cousin of the same name, and was living then in Lycoming Co. (now Clinton Co.) Penna., I find that the Mecklenburg Co. family consisted at that time of Mrs. Martha Montgomery, an old lady, and the following eight children—Robert, who was m. and had eleven children; Rebecca, wife of Wm. Orr (who d. Mch. 16, 1797) and had eight children, one of whom was married to James Wilson; David, who had a family; a dau. who had married Wm. Huston, and had moved to Ky. in 1796; Joseph, who had a family; Elizabeth, who had a family; Martha, who was the wife of Robert Robison; and James, who had several sons, one of whom was named Robert. What was the name of the husband of Mrs. Martha Montgomery, and did he have Rev. service? What were the names of his brothers and sisters, and did any of them have Rev. records?—*A. M. S.*

2852. POOL—MCCLANE.—John Pool m. ab. 1783 in N. J., Betsy Dille, and had: Wm. b. 1784 in N. J. Betsey, Annie, Nancy, and Rhoda. His wife died, and he m. (2) Mrs. Martha (McClane) Jameson ab. 1798, and had: Alexander, b. 1799; Jeremy, b. 1801;

Sally, b. 1803; Martha, b. 1805; Jane, b. 1807 and Ira, b. 1809, in Washington Co., Penna. When did John leave N. J., and move to Penna.? Who were his parents? When and where was he born? Did he or his father serve in the Revolution? When and where did he marry the second time? Was Martha McClane a descendant of the McCleans of Adams Co., Penna.? Was she any relation to the family mentioned in Query 2681? Had she Rev. ancestry? John Pool and family moved from Washington Co., Pa., to Richland Co., Ohio, ab. 1817.

(2) SAWYER — HALL. — Manassah Sawyer married about 1805, Chloe Hall, who was b. in Croyden, N. H., in 1787. He was b. Sept., 1783. His father served in the Rev. and at one time lived in Scituate, Mass. What was his given name? Where and when was Manassah born? He died in Georgia, Vt., in 1837. —M. P.

2853. DAVIS — BRICKEY (BRICKY) — JOHNSTON. — Rev. Wm. Davis, a Baptist minister, was born about 1786 in Va., married Elizabeth Brickey (Bricky) and died Nov. 29, 1869, in Ga. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 from Tenn. under Capt. Edward Buchanan, Tenn. Militia. He also helped to remove the Indians in 1836. Family tradition states that his father was a Rev. soldier, enlisting from Va. or Tenn. He had lived in both states. His mother's maiden name is supposed to have been Johnson or Johnston, and he was often heard to say that he had two uncles named Johnson with George Washington at Yorktown, and that his grandfather Johnson was also in the Rev. He was a cousin of Jefferson Davis and of Joseph E. Johnston. He m. Elizabeth Brickey Nov. 21, 1811. She was a native of Tenn. and her father also was in the Rev. Names of ancestors of either Wm. Davis or his wife, desired, with all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if possible. —J. E. R.

(2) DAVIS — HILL. — The children of William Davis, mentioned above by his first wife, were: Henry, William, Jabez (or Jehu), Isaac, Mary, Martha, Winnefred Beicky, Rebecca, Nancy, Katherine and John. Wm. Davis m. (2) Melinda, wid. of Berry Hill. What was her maiden name?

(3) VELVIN — KILGORE. — Ancestry and Rev. service desired of Robert Velvin, who m. Frances Kilgore. They reared a large family in Coweta Co., Ga. The names of the ch. were: Henry, Jethro, Mary, Temperance, Celia, Nancy, Rosa, Sukey, and Bettie. The Kilgores were from near Raleigh, N. C., and Frances had a brother Thomas, who died in Walton Co., Ga. Rev. service, with all genealogical data desired of her family, also. Is there a Kilgore or a Velvin Genealogy?

(4) JONES — LEWIS — ROWLAND. — Ancestry, with all genealogical data, desired of Rowland Jones, who lived in Coweta Co., Ga., and reared a large family, some of whom were: James Rowland, Oran, Jordan, Willis, Rebecca and possibly others. It is thought that his wife was a Lewis. He was related to the Rowlands—had a relative, named Rowland

Lewis, who was a captain in the Confederacy, and who lost an eye in battle. Were the ancestors of either Rowland Jones or his wife in the Revolution?—M. L. R.

2854. HARRIS. — Wanted, ancestry of the Harris Family who lived in Va. and N. C., during the Rev. war. My branch, Obadiah and Benjamin Harris moved to Indiana in 1807 and 1811. Another branch of the family moved south, and I would like to communicate with them, especially the descendants of the Rev. heroes, Benjamin Harris of Va. and Benjamin Harris, of N. C.—C. A. R.

2855. ANDERSON. — Information wanted of dates of Lieut. James Anderson of Londonderry, N. H., who was in Capt. George Reid's Co., Gen. Stark's brigade; also the dates of birth of his son, James Anderson, who served in the Rev. and died in Troy, N. Y., in 1827.—C. C.

2856. HAMILTON. — Information desired in regard to the family of David Hamilton, who served in the Rev. as a ranger from Cumberland Co., Pa. He was born at Carlisle.

(2) HUSTON. — Information desired also in regard to the family of Hugh Huston, who settled in Washington Co., Pa.

(3) HARSHA. — Were there any persons by the name of Harsha who served in the Revolution?—J. H.

2857. BUTLER — GASKILL. — Joseph Butler m. Jane Gaskill and lived at Goshen, Conn., ab. 1770. They had one dau. and three sons, who were Rev. soldiers. The daughter's name was Rhoda; what were the names of the sons, and where did they serve?

(2) BUTLER — FRISBIE. — Rhoda Butler m. Philemon Frisbie, son of Daniel Ezekiel Frisbie and lived at Branford, Conn. They had three daughters, only one of whom (Irene) grew to maturity. Philemon Frisbie was drowned in 1800. Was he a Rev. soldier?—F. M.

2858. FOOTE — CHITTENDEN. — Lucius Chittenden Foote was the son of Nathan Foote, Jr., and Mrs. Sarah (Evarts) Sunderland of Fair Haven, Vt. She was said to have been a descendant of the two Gov. Chittendens of Vt. Can the relationship be traced, if so, will someone give it in the magazine?—M. E. C.

2859. CATTERLIN — MERCER. — Would like date of birth and death of Joseph Catterlin, who m. Mary Ann Mercer, who lived in N. J. He was said to have been a Captain in the Rev. and to have emigrated to this country from Wales.—W. E. B.

2860. CARPENTER — EVANS. — Information of the descendants of Susan Evans Carpenter, and Elizabeth Evans Toliday, and Rev. service of their father, if any, desired.

(2) ABRAMS — FRIEND. — Ancestry and all genealogical data, and Rev. service, if any, of Henry Abrams, and of Sarah Friend, his wife, of Lancaster, Ohio.—M. E. S.

2861. MILLER. — John Miller was the son of Hugh Miller of Bucks Co., Penna., and married Isabella Henry, a near relative of Patrick Henry. They at one time lived in Cecil Co., Md., where their son, William, was born in 1755. William was a Captain in Penna. troops

in the Rev. and lived after the Rev. in Millers-town, Adams Co., Penna., and often entertained Patrick Henry at his home. What relation was he to Patrick Henry?

(2) MILLER.—Capt. William Miller had a brother, Hugh, who married and had a son, John, who settled in Bucks Co. also. Wanted, name of wife of Hugh Miller, and Rev. service, if any, of either Hugh, or his son, John.

(3) WILSON — HUBBARD.—Was Matthew Wilson, who married Catherine Hubbard, and lived in Chambersburg, Penna., a Rev. soldier? —S. M. N.

2862. MARSHALL — OLIVER. — Information desired of John Marshall of N. C., whose dau. Alice Price Marshall m. an Oliver, and their dau. married a Gould.—K. P. F.

2863. TUCKER.—Wanted, dates of birth and death of Jesse Tucker of Powhatan Co., Va., who was married in 1772, and was a Rev. soldier.

(2) ANDERSON — MAYO.—Wanted, ancestry of Nathan Anderson who married Miriam Mayo in Chesterfield Co., Va., in 1785, with all genealogical data, and Rev. record, if any.—J. L. C.

2864. STARBIRD.—Information desired of Simon Starbird who served in the Rev. from N. H. What was his wife's name? What

were the names of their parents? Did either parent have Rev. service? Names of children also desired.—C. M. T.

2865. SMITH—WILKINSON.—Was the Abijah Smith who served in the Rev. from Albany Co., N. Y., the one who married Susannah Wilkinson in Morristown, N. J., and lived in Ballston Spa, N. Y., and afterwards in Madison Co., N. Y.—M. E. D. S.

2866. GWYNNE.—Is there any record of Rev. service of anyone by name of Gwynne, especially from Virginia?—M. G. K.

2867. LARKINS — REEVES.—Phebe Larkins was b. in R. I. about 1795, and was the dau. of Nicholas Larkins. She m. Eden Reeves (who was born in or near Newark, N. J., in Jan., 1775). Eden was the son of Cyrus or Silas Reeves, who was born in England, left home when quite young, joined the English Navy and afterwards settled in this country and married. What was the name of his wife? Did Phebe Larkin have any Rev. ancestors? There were ten Larkins who served from R. I., mostly from Hopkinton or South Kingston, and one of them was named David. The name of David has been handed down in the family here. Both the Larkins and the Reeves families moved to New York, and any information in regard to them will be greatly appreciated.—H. L. R.

## Passing of a Real Daughter

Mrs. Victoria Rockwell-Blanchard of Holyoke, Mass., died at the home of her son-in-law, J. Evelyn Griffith, in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, on September 24, 1912.

Mrs. Blanchard was a very young real daughter, being but seventy-one years old and was one of the "young members" of the Mercy Warren Chapter, her cordial, genial nature making her a general favorite at the meetings. It does not seem possible that her father could have fought at Bunker Hill and at Stillwater. However, she was daughter of the third wife and her father was eighty-five when she was born.

Mrs. Blanchard was daughter of Jeremiah and Abilene Sterns-Rockwell. Her father enlisted from Lanesborough, Mass., July 20, 1775, and served until August 11, under Captain Barnes and Colonel Woodbridge. He enlisted a second time, September 28, 1775, under the same officers. His third enlistment was October 13, 1781, and he served until the twenty-third under

Captain Asa Barnes and Colonel Timothy Read and went to Stillwater. He was pensioned when he was 76 and in twenty years drew \$2,000, his wife drawing \$1,000 more.

Mr. Rockwell was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut. In 1756, when quite young, he moved with his parents to Lanesborough, Massachusetts. There he married, first Anne Sterns, who died at the age of 47, next Lucy Eaton, then Widow Day, who died at the age of 66. His third wife was niece of the first and she was the widow of Otis Smith.

Mr. Rockwell had eleven children before his third marriage. His third wife was a widow with seven children and he had two (the Mrs. Blanchard of our sketch and her brother, Cyrus Rockwell of East Dickinson, New York), making in all twenty children.

Mrs. Blanchard was eleven years old when her father died, so remembered him well. He often played soldier with her and told her stories of his war life.

# Marriages in the Colorado Gold Diggings 1859-1862

*List of the first one hundred marriage records,  
culled from the earliest sources of infor-  
mation obtainable in Denver, Colo-  
rado. (Hist. Soc. Files, etc.)*

## Through the National Committee on Historical Research

Mrs Charles Wesley Bassett, Chairman

"Cherry Creek" was an early name given to the gold camp where Denver now stands, and it was in what the miners called "Jefferson Territory," which belonged to the Indians, and was under no government, except such as the miners themselves dictated.

"Auraria" was on the west side of "The Creek," and later on Denver timidly intruded itself on the east side, and there was much war and bitterness between the two places. Early writers thought it very unlikely that they would ever be united, and the first newspaper, to stop hard feelings, took an office in the bed of the creek (the house being on piles) and issued its first number under "Cherry Creek" to win the esteem of both towns. But "The Flood," a very unexpected event, came, and wiped away many enmities, and houses also, and after some years Denver calmly absorbed its detested rival.

Marriage licenses were not issued, and men usually went "back to the States" for their brides; but such as did not do so, had only to find a minister to tie the knot, and there was no place provided for the recording of the transaction.

In order to find the one hundred marriage records which follow, it has been necessary to examine twice, five volumes of old files, besides a number of books of miscellaneous records, page by page.

HENRIETTA E. BROMWELL,  
Member Maryland Historical  
Soc., Baltimore Chapter,  
D. A. R.

1859. From the *Rocky Mountain News*, Oct. 20, 1859. Cherry Creek, K. T. Married: in Auraria, K. T., on Sunday, 16th inst., by Rev. G. W. Fisher, JOHN B. ATKINS of Mt. Clemens, Mich., to LYDIA B. ALLEN, dau. of Col. Henry Allen. (This is the first marriage notice ever published in the Territory of Jefferson as the miners called the place.) "The boys acknowledge the receipt of a generous supply of cake, the handiwork of the fair bride."

(2) From the *News*, Dec. 14, 1859, p. 3. Married: on the 13th inst. at the Jefferson House in Auraria, by the Rev. Jacob Adriance, MR. MICHAEL POTT, to MISS MARY JANE TITTLE, both of Golden City.

(3) From the *News*, Dec. 28, 1859, p. 3. Married, by the Rev. G. W. Fisher, on Dec.

21, 1859, at the residence of J. J. Minter, MR. CHARLES CORBIN, and MISS ELIZA BURCH, all of Ohio. Cleveland and Cincinnati papers please copy. With the above we received a generous supply of wedding cake. (Note: This marriage is also on record in book D., p. 220, land records, Denver. See index to Grants, No. 1, p. 32.)

1860. (4) From the *News*, Feb. 1, 1860, p. 3. Married, at residence of D. C. Oakes, in Auraria, 26th Jan., 1860, by A. C. Lawrence, Justice of the Peace, MR. EDWARD JUMPS, to MISS PAMELIA M. CANNON, all of Denver. With the above came a bottle of sparkling Heidsieck, the acceptable gold dollar, and the compliments of the happy couple; as we quaffed the delicious fluid to their health, we wished them happiness and long life, without a cloud to shadow their path.

(5) From the *News*, Feb. 8, 1860, p. 3. Married, at the res. of D. C. Oakes in Auraria, on the 29th ult., by C. A. Lawrence, recorder, MR. JOHN T. RICE, of Denver, and MISS ELIZA NEADHAM, of Auraria.

(6) *News*, Feb. 23, 1860, p. 3. (1861). Married: in Central City, Feb. 21st, at the Haman House, by Rev. L. Hamilton, SAMUEL H. WRIGHT, of St. Louis, to MARGARET ANNE ELIZABETH PECK, of Iowa.

(7) From the same paper, same time and place: THOMAS H. JONES, to NANCY J. BURNETT.

(8) *News*, March 7, 1860, p. 3. Married, on the 1st inst., at res. of Col. J. D. Henderson, 15 miles below this city, by Rev. J. H. Kehler, MR. J. C. SANDERS, to MISS MATILDA HALSTEAD. Both of Arapahoe Co., K. T.

(9) *News*, June 20, 1860, p. 3. Married, June 17, 1860, in the Commission room of Barker-Tiffany and Co., West Denver, J. T. (Jefferson Ty.) by D. C. Camrack, MR. ZEDKIAH STREET, of Madison Co., Ark., to MISS CAROLINE HASH, of Wash. Co. Ark.

(10) *News*, June 27, 1860, p. 3. Married, 21st June, 1860, by A. O. McGrew, Esq., MR. JAMES BECKWORTH, to MISS ELIZABETH LETTBETTER, all of Denver.

(11) *News*, July 18, 1860, p. 3. Married, on the 12th June, near the Platte River, by Rev. Mr. Kehler, MR. HOMER F. TORREY, to MISS MARY ANNE SLEPPY, both of Kansas.

(12) From the *News*, Aug. 15, 1860, p. 3. Married, on the 13th inst. in Denver, by Rev.



Mr. Kehler, Mr. ROLAND SHEPHERD, to Miss LUCY JANE WEBB, both of this place.

(13) *News*, Aug. 22, 1860, p. 3. Married, in Denver, Jeff. Ty., on the evening of the 16th inst., at the res. of the bride's mother, by Rev. Kehler, Mr. VICTOR WILLIS, and Miss MELISSA LORETTA BASSETT, both of Denver.

(14) *News*, Sep. 5, 1860 (daily). Married, on the evening of the 4th inst., at Smith's Rancho, 6 miles above Denver, by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, CAPT. WM. SMITH, and Miss ELIZA BRANSTEITER.

(15) *News*, Sept. 12, 1860, p. 3. Married, 7th Aug. at Nevada City, Gregory Mines, by the Rev. G. W. Fisher, Mr. ALEXANDER J. PULLMAN and Miss FRANCES M. COOK (both formerly of Leavenworth, Kansas).

(16) *News*, Sept. 19, 1860, p. 3. Married, in Denver, Jeff. Ty., Sunday evening, Sept. 16th, by the Rev. Dr. Rankin, CAPT. THOMAS POLLOCK, to Miss SARAH A. CHIVINGTON, all of this city. Nebraska papers please copy.

(17) *News*, Oct. 3d, 1860, p. 3. Married, Sept. 24th, in Nevada City, THOMAS J. GOLDEN, Esq., of Golden Gate, to Miss FLETCHER, of Nevada.

(18) *News*, Oct. 3d, 1860, p. 3. Married, by Rev. Dr. Rankin, Mr. LEONIDAS CLARK, to Miss JENNIE HIGLEY. The bride was of Salt Lake, and the groom also resided at one time in that place. The couple left for Council Bluffs, Ia., the groom's former home. (See also book G, p. 209, Grantor's Land rec.)

(19) *News*, Oct. 3, 1860, p. 3. Married, Sept. 27th, at res. of Rev. J. H. Kehler, on Larimer St., THOMAS G. WILDMAN, Esq., and Miss MARY B. KEHLER.

(20) Same time and place above: Married: HENRY J. ROGERS ESQ., to Miss CREMONA B. KEHLER.

(21) On same evening at Union Hotel, married, MR. BURKE, to Miss MARY HARDING, all of West Denver.

(22) *News*, Oct. 13, 1860, p. 3. Married, on Oct. 12, by Rev. C. D. Cooper, MR. G. WASHINGTON CLAYTON, of Denver, to Miss LETITIA E. MYERS, of Phila.

(23) *News*, Oct. 7, 1860, p. 3. Married, at Colorado, the 30th, in church, by Rev. H. H. Johnson, MR. WILLIAM FAULDS, of Denver, formerly of Lawrence, K. T., and Miss SARAH HUINS, of Colorado.

(24) *News*, Nov. 21, 1860, p. 3. Married, 26th Oct., 1860, in Nevada Dist., by John Taylor Esq., JOHN H. R. DUNSTAN, recorder of the Central Dist., to Miss LAURA ISABELLA DARWIN, eldest dau. of D. C. Darwin, Esq., late of Christian Co., Ills.

(25) *News*, (daily), Wed., Nov. 28, 1860, p. 2. Married: on the 24th inst., by H. H. C. Harrison, Esq., THOMAS EVANS, to ROSE M. BROWN. All of this city. A beautiful and fascinating *dowseuse* now makes her debut in the matrimonial melo-drama, and we wish her a brilliant and prosperous "engagement."

(26) *News*, Dec. 5, 1860. Married, Sunday

evening, 2d Dec., by Rev. Mr. Bradford, MR. L. J. BAILEY, and Miss MARY O'CONNELL. Both of this city.

(27) Book G, p. 372, Grantor's Record (land) p. 153 Index. The record above of Joseph Bailey and Mary A. O'Connell is also on record in this book. Rec. Dec. 4, 1860.

(28) *News*, Dec. 26, 1860, p. 3. Married, by Rev. Rev. Bradford, 16th Dec., 1860, GEO. M. McCARTER, and Miss MARY SULLIVAN. (Note: A record of this marriage is in book G, p. 416, Land records, Arapahoe Co., Colo. See index, p. 177.)

(29) *News*, Dec. 28, 1860. Married, in the Rocky Mountains, Dec. 24th, by Hon. R. Wilkinson, Dr. D. W. KING, and Miss VEVY ANNA SMITH.

1861. (30) *News*, Jan. 5, 1861, p. 3. Married, on New Year's day, 1861, at parsonage of Rev. Mr. Kehler, JONAS BRANNTNER ESQ., and Miss MARGARET SMITH, both of Arapahoe Co.

(31) *News*, Jan. 16, 1861. Married, at res. of R. E. Whitsett, Esq., in Denver, by Rev. W. Bradford, on Jan. 9th, MR. JOHN H. GERISH, of firm of White, Gerrish & Co., of this city, and Miss FANNIE D. MILES, of Zealandale Farm, formerly of Leavenworth, Kan.

(32) *News*, Feb. 2, 1861. Married, on Friday evening, Feb. 1st, by H. H. C. Harrison, Esq., MR. J. B. CAVEN, and Miss FLORA WAKELY.

(33) *News*, Feb. 7, 1861, p. 2. Married, on the 30th ult. at res. of Mr. Mitchell, in Denver, by Rev. Mr. Bradford, JOHN E. McDONALD, and MARTHA J. SIMPSON, all of central city.

(34) *News*, March 6, 1861, p. 3. Married, at res. of Mr. James P. Benson, in Russell Gulch, on Thursday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Louis Hamilton, MR. ROWLETT M. BENSON, and Miss ELLEN C. PERRINE. How many hearts will throb with disappointment on reading the announcement of the above! But she has gone, and her many admirers are left to "curse their unfortunate stars" for their tardiness" in not proposing ere it was too late. We feared that such would be her fate when we saw her journeying across the plains towards the land of gold, bright and beautiful as a "moonlight scene." But we trust that she may live long and happy, and have no cause to regret the hardships, "breakdowns," "runaways," and "somersaults," consequent upon a pilgrimage over the plains. The choicest flowers bloom latest in the season, but "better late than never."

(35) *News*, Apr. 3, 1861, p. 2, daily. Married, at Nevada City, on the 31st ult. by Rev. Mr. Johnson, MR. CHARLES HOPPING, Miss ANNIE YOUNG.

(36) Same date, *Weekly News*, Apr. 3, 1861, p. 2. Married, in Denver, by Rev. G. S. Allen, MR. JOHN S. ANDREWS, and Miss NELLIE A. ALLEN. All of Denver.

(To be continued.)





## Excerpts from the United States Chronicle of 1785

COMPILED BY DOROTHY JENKS

"Enoch Hunt respectfully informs the public, that he rides post from Providence through Rehoboth, Attleborough, Norton, Taunton, etc., every week to supply ladies and gentlemen in those towns with the United States Chronicle published at Providence. Letters or orders left at the printing office opposite the market, on Wednesday afternoon, will be faithfully attended to, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged. He sets out from Providence on Thursday afternoon."

The Thursday afternoon referred to in the above announcement was in the year 1785, days following the great Revolutionary struggle and at the critical period when the infant nation was struggling to its feet. We see mirrored in the United States Chronicle, which was printed at that time in Providence by Bennet Wheeler "at his office opposite the market," the manner of life led by the survivors of the great war for independence. We see them rejoicing in their freedom yet bravely

facing new problems arising from the adjusted political situations. Difficulties in establishing trade; in developing manufacturing; in arranging the currency and keeping peace with the Indians are met with the same spirit that existed in '76. Publications of other nations contained foreboding remarks concerning the future of the new country, some even prophesying that the protection of England would again be sought. In each instance the editor of the United States Chronicle answers fearlessly and with faith in the future. Which attitude was the correct one we of today know well.

We may in imagination picture Enoch Hunt as he rides on Thursday afternoon, from the town of Providence along the wooded roads of Rhode Island and into Massachusetts, stopping at the towns and farms to deliver the newspaper of the day with its unique phrasing and dignity of style, while we can hear the rap rap of knockers on panelled doors as he makes his way. Let us greet him. Let us stir

the fire, draw the candles nearer, and read the news of the days of our ancestors and the history of ours.

We find an account of the observance of July 4, 1785, which is as follows: "Monday last being the anniversary of American Independence the day was ushered in by a discharge of 13 cannon from Beacon Hill. At ten o'clock the United Train of Artillery, commanded by Colonel Tillinghast, appeared under arms in uniform and at noon fired a continental salute on the State House parade. The evening concluded with 13 cannon from Beacon Hill. Several select parties met to celebrate the American emancipation from foreign shackles, and of her admittance to an equal rank among the nations of the earth; a number of patriotic toasts went circling round, and conviviality reigned triumphant."

A glimpse of Providence at the time of the above celebration and the contrast to the city as it is known today may be gained by reading

the following resolutions passed by the freemen of the town at a town meeting:

"Resolved, that from and after Monday the 12th instant, no person whose ratable estate shall be valued by the assessors of rates for the time being, at 500 pounds and upward, be permitted to turn cattle on the commons of this town; and in case any such persons shall presume to turn their cattle on the commons any inhabitant of the town may impound the same, and the owner or owners thereof shall pay 3 shillings per head for every time such

cattle shall be so impounded to be recovered as in case of trespass; one-half thereof to and for the use of the complainant or impounder, and the other half to accrue to the use of the town. And it is further voted, that if any person whosoever shall suffer cows or other animals to run at large after nine o'clock at night, they may be impounded as aforesaid. It is further resolved, that no householder be permitted to



turn on the commons more than one creature at a time, on the penalties aforesaid."

That the early Americans were true to the new country in practical affairs as well as in matters of sentiment is evident from an article concerning the introduction of paper money:

"Providence, Aug. 14, 1785.—We beg leave to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from North Carolina of July 10th,—the contents of which we presume is far more interesting to the inhabitants of this coun-

try than the account lately published of the superb dresses exhibited in London on the birthday of the Queen of England: 'A paper currency has, generally taken the place of gold and silver here, and it circulates on equal footing therewith; it has already had the good effect of ridding the country of those foreign adventurers who flocked here with their goods at the conclusion of the late war, and with these people the State has got rid of great quantities of foreign commodities, which we can do very well without; this circumstance has turned the attention of the inhabitants to domestic manufactures; and it is now common to see our ladies of the first character habited in pretty cottons, with handsome muslin aprons, Kenting handkerchiefs and thread laces, all of their own country manufacture. Many of our gentlemen of rank have also appeared in Jeans and cotton stripes of an excellent quality, manufactured among us from cotton of our own growth. In addition to the above we are informed that bed spreads, or counterpanes, are made in Virginia and North Carolina from cotton the growth of these States, not inferior in beauty to those imported from abroad. Are not our Southern fellow citizens highly deserving of imitation in such instances of public spirit, industry and economy? We would particularly recommend the patriotism and ingenuity of the ladies, as examples, which our fair country women would derive honor and praise from copying. An American Woman attired in apparel the production and fabric of her own country (if not the work of her own hands) must appear infinitely more amiable in the eyes of her gallant countrymen than when flaunting in all the gaudy trappings and tinsel finery of other nations.'

Further remarks in regard to fashion are found in the following quaint advertisement: "Elizabeth Rice, Milliner, from Boston, begs leave to inform the ladies of this town, that she has received a fresh supply of millinery in the newest and most approved fashions such as ladies' crap'd cushions, baloon hats in the newest fashion, ba-

loon horse-shoe bonnets, dress and undress caps, black velvet collaring, best scented hair powder; young misses' baloon hats; hat and bonnet frames of all fashions may be had by the dozen or single; ladies' linen gloves and hoops made in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the house of Mr. Terrence Reilly on the west of the great bridge. The smallest favor will be gratefully acknowledged."

After reading the fashion notes let us turn to what the modern paper terms society news or personal items: "Phil., June 18, 1785.—We are informed that the venerable Dr. Franklin is momentarily expected from Europe. It is suggested in case of his safe arrival, that as no person can be better qualified, he will be called to fill the chair of state in this commonwealth, at the ensuing election. The faculties of this second Newton, notwithstanding his advanced period of life, are perfectly sound and unimpaired and the country will doubtless continue to experience every advantage that can arise from the superior talents and abilities of so distinguished a philosopher and statesman."

"Providence, Mar. 31.—A letter from Alexander mentions that General Washington has in person taken a survey of the lands on the Ohio, and has lately returned therefrom, much pleased with the appearance of the country, the settlement of which increases very rapidly."

Newport, Jan. 15.—"Last Monday sailed from this port for South Carolina, the ship Union, Capt. Hazard, with whom went passenger the Hon. Major-General Greene."

"Prov., Mar. 31.—The Honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esq., one of the ministers Plenipotentiary for negotiating treaties of commerce was on the 10th instant, elected a Minister Plenipotentiary, to represent the United States at the court of Versailles, in the place of the honorable Benjamin Franklin, Esq., who has obtained leave, after pressing and repeated solicitations, to return to his native country. The return of this venerable patriot may be

expected in the course of the ensuing season."

N. Y., June 17.—"We are informed that his excellency, John Hancock, Esq., being prevented from sickness from attending Congress, and executing the duties of President, has requested Congress to accept his resignation of that office."

"N. Y., Dec. 13, 1785.—Previous to Dr. Franklin's leaving France he presented the French Monarch with a medal struck on the occasion of the in-

"A subscription is opened at the printing office, opposite the market, for the printing of a discourse delivered at Taunton, November 11, 1784, at the execution of John Divon for burglary by Peres Fobes, pastor of the church in Raynham. Subscriptions are also received by Enoch Hunt, post rider from Providence to Taunton." And "on Friday last Jonathan Drown of Rehoboth, who was convicted, at the late superior Court held here for counterfeiting Spanish dollars, stood in the pillory, pursuant to his sentence."



dependence of this country, which will transmit to the remotest ages, the epoch of one of the most remarkable revolutions in the history of mankind."

"London, June 27.—Advices from Gibraltar inform us that a stranger, a Frenchman by extraction, who has been settled there ever since the peace, has invented a new sort of snuff for the use of such delicate consumers of that article as take it merely to show their fine boxes. This snuff is much of the same color as the Spanish, and is composed of burnt coffee and cream."

In a few of the items we see the shadow of the blue laws, for instance:

In our reading we pause at a name that awakens in us, if we are true Americans, our deepest patriotic emotions and respect, that of La Fayette, the aristocrat and patriot. Under the date of New York, Dec. 18, 1785, is the following: "Last Tuesday evening arrived in this city from Trenton, on the way to France, the Marquis De La Fayette, with his young but very interesting companion and fellow traveller, Monsieur De Caraman, a Knight of Malta, and Captain of Dragoons, and Monsieur de Grandchain, Capt. of the beautiful frigate La Nymphe, now in our harbor. Since the fourth of last

August, the two former gentlemen, have travelled upward of 1800 miles: viewed almost every remarkable military spot; twice visited our great Cincinnati, the matchless Washington, and assisted at Indian treaties held at Fort Schuyler. Wherever they have passed they have been received with that warmth of friendship, that energy of gratitude and affection which ever will be due by the true citizens of the States, to that excellent young nobleman, whose military services in our cause, whose great exertions, weight and influence, has been so sensibly felt during the most critical period of our late arduous conflict. May the winds safely waft over to his native country, this new citizen of ours: May Heaven long preserve a life which promises to be eminently useful to both countries, are the earnest wishes and prayers of the citizens of New York."

"Dec. 23.—On Tuesday last embarked on board the French frigate *La Nymphé*, Captain Grandchain, the eminent patriot and soldier the Marquis de Lafayette. He was attended to the barge by His Excellency the Governor-General Greene, and a number of respectable officers and citizens, of whom he took a most affectionate leave; on his passage from the wharf to the frigate, he was saluted by a discharge of thirteen cannon, and the heartfelt wishes of those present, for his safe return to his native country. If the prayers of a grateful people have interest in Heaven, the remaining life of this distinguished hero will be as happy as his life past has been glorious, and in his own generous nation he will arrive at that envied degree of eminence to which his virtues so justly entitle him."

Here is an interesting sidelight on the character of George the Third, found in an extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Boston, dated July 1, 1785:

"Mr. — accompanied Mr. Adams to the King's levee; after the levee was over Mr. Adams, according to etiquette, was introduced to the King's closet, where (as is usual for foreign ministers) he made a speech to His

Majesty, in performing which he was somewhat affected, and when he had finished the King said: 'Sir, the whole of this business is so extraordinary, that the feelings you discover upon the occasion, appear to me to be just and proper. I wish, sir, to be clearly understood, before I reply to the obliging sentiments you have expressed in behalf of the United States of America. I am, you may well suppose, sir, the last person in England, that consented to the dismemberment of the Empire, by the independence of the new States; and while the war was continued, I felt it due to my subjects to prosecute that war to the uttermost. But, sir, I have consented to their independence, and it is ratified by treaty, and I now receive you as their minister plenipotentiary; and every attention, respect and protection granted to other plenipotentiary you shall receive at this court. And, sir, as I was the last person that consented to the independence of the said United States, so I will be the last person to disturb, or in any manner infringe upon their foreign independent rights. And I hope and trust, and from blood, religion, manners, habits of intercourse and almost every other consideration, that the two nations will continue for ages in friendship and confidence with each other.'"

We will all be interested in this account of General Washington's visit to Richmond, Va., on November 20, 1785:

"Last Sunday in the afternoon came to this city His Excellency General George Washington. The next day was ushered in with the discharge of 13 cannon, when every countenance showed the most heartfelt gladness on seeing our illustrious and beloved general in the capital of the State and in the bosom of peace. In the evening the city was illuminated, and every demonstration of joy was shown on the pleasing occasion.

"On Thursday the merchants of this city gave an elegant dinner to His Excellency, General Washington; the same day came from Boston, the Marquis de Lafayette, accompanied with



Captain Grandchain of the navy of His Most Christian Majesty, and the Chevalier Caraman.

"The two houses of assembly appointed committees to wait on His Excellency, and the Marquis de Lafayette, who severally addressed them. We are sorry that we have not been able to procure a copy of them, with the answers to present them to our readers this week.

"Last night the corporation of this city gave an elegant ball, in honor of our illustrious and much beloved visitor, General Washington. On Monday the corporation of this city waited on His Excellency, and presented him with the following address:

"To — George Washington, Esq.; late Commander in Chief of the American Army. Sir, actuated by every sentiment which can inspire a grateful people, the Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, and Common Council of the City of Richmond, embrace this long wished for opportunity of congratulating you on your return to the bosom of peace and retirement in your native country, after so many years honorably spent amidst the toils and tumults of war, which, through the smiles of Heaven and your exertions, have been productive of liberty, glory, and independence to an extensive empire. On seeing you, sir, in this city, we feel all that men can feel, who are indebted to you for every social enjoyment, and who are deeply impressed with a conviction that if the late illustrious leader of the armies of America, had not possessed and exercised every talent and every virtue, which can dignify the hero and

the patriot, we might not this day have dared to speak a language of free born citizens, nor should we have seen commerce and navigation, with their fruitful train, liberated from their shackles, inviting the inhabitants of distant nations to seek an asylum and residence among us.

"When, in the review of a few years past, we behold you, not only forming



soldiers, but also teaching to conquer; when we contemplate that courage and magnanimity, which surmounted every obstacle, regardless of every danger, and contemning every reward, excited not only the veneration of your country, but even commanded the admiration and applause of your enemies, and spread the fame of America to the remotest corners of the world, giving her rank and consequence among the kingdoms on the earth; and when we think what we might have been if Washington had not existed, our hearts expand with emotions too strong for utterance; and we can only pray that the Supreme Giver of all victory may crown you with His choicest blessings here and never failing glory hereafter.

"Signed by order of the Common Hall, ROBERT MITCHELL, Mayor."



We read that General Washington responded to this laudatory address in the following words:

"To the worshipful Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Richmond: Gentlemen, I derive great honor from your congratulatory address, the language of which is too flattering not to have excited my utmost gratitude.

"To the smiles of Heaven, to a virtuous and gallant army, and to the exertions of my fellow citizens of the Union (not superior talents of mine) are to be ascribed the blessings of that liberty, independence, and peace, of which we are now in the enjoyment. Whilst these are offered us, and while the advantage of commerce, are not only offered but are soliciting our acceptance, it must be our own fault, indeed, if we do not make them productive of a rich and plenteous harvest, and of that national honor and glory which should be the characteristic of a rising empire.

"That this growing city may enjoy the benefits which are to be derived from them, in the fullest extent, that it may improve such of the advantages as bountiful nature has bestowed; and that it may soon be ranked among the first in the Union for population, commerce and wealth, is my sincere and fervent wish.

"G. WASHINGTON."

Our interest and attention is directed to an article which should be appreciated by all loyal Rhode Islanders. This is an account of the death and funeral of General Nathaniel Greene, one of the greatest soldiers in the war for independence.

"Savannah, Ga., June 22, 1786.—On Monday last, the 19th inst., died at his seat near this town, Nathaniel Greene, Esq., late Major-General in the Army of the United States; and on Tuesday morning his remains were brought into town to be interred. The melancholy account of his death was made known by the discharge of minute guns from Fort Wayne; the shipping in the harbor had their colors half-masted; the shops and stores in town were shut; and every class of citizens, suspending

their ordinary occupations, united in giving of the deepest sorrow.

"The several military corps of the town, and a great part of the militia of Chatham County attended the funeral, and moved in the following procession: The corps of artillery, the light infantry, the militia of Chatham County, band of music, pall-bearers, escorted on each side by a company of dragoons, the principal mourners, the members of the Cincinnati as mourners, the Speaker of the Assembly and other civil officers of the State, and citizens and strangers.

"About five o'clock the whole proceeded, the music playing the dead march from 'Saul,' and the artillery firing minute guns as it advanced. When the military reached the vault in which the body was to be entombed they opened to the right and left, and, resting on reverse arms, let it pass through. The funeral service being performed, and the corpse deposited, 13 discharges from the artillery and three from the musketry, closed the scene. The whole was conducted with a solemnity suitable to the occasion.

"Immediately after the funeral the members of the Cincinnati retired to the coffee house, and came to the following resolution: 'On motion, that as a token of the high respect and veneration in which this society hold the memory of their late illustrious brother, Major-General Greene, deceased,—George Washington Greene, his eldest son, be admitted as a member of this society, to take his seat on his arrival at the age of eighteen years:

"Resolved, therefore, unanimously, that he be admitted a member of the Cincinnati, and that he may take his seat in the society on his arriving at the age of eighteen: That this resolve be published in the Georgia Gazette and that the secretary transmit a copy of the same to the several State societies and to the guardian of the said George Washington Greene.'

"In a public capacity, the General may be justly styled 'the political savior of the Southern States.' In private life he was courteous, affable, and accomplished, in sentiment exceedingly lib-

eral, ever judging with candor of those who differed in opinion with himself; exhibiting that generosity of conduct, that universal philanthropy, which are ever the distinguishing characters of great minds."

The spirit which inspired our ancestors, which gained independence, and which has lived through the years to make their dreams of a great united nation a reality, is vividly reflected in the following editorial:

"A spirit of prophecy from among our good friends the British: Their predictions, though various, all co-operate in this, that America, under the pressure of her many difficulties, cannot much longer exist as a sovereign and independent nation.

"Their papers, responsive, echo this strain. They hint at the distracted state of our commerce—lack of a circulating medium—distrust of Congress—and want of public faith, these with a large train of 'et ceteras,' cannot fail, in the faith of ministerial scribblers, to

sap and undermine the glorious fabric we have spent so much blood and treasure to erect. But we trust that the Great Guardian of the rights of mankind will encircle the fair frame of liberty with His myriads of angels—inspire every true American with virtue to defend it—dispell those clouds that intercept its rays—and thereby prove the above predictions abortive."

But the hours grow late. The measured beat of hoofs as Enoch Hunt rides upon his way have long since died in the distance never to be heard again. They are lost in that ever lengthening road of the past over which our ancestors have marched to eternity leaving us to retell of their valor, to preserve the institutions established by them and to reverence them for making possible the prosperity we now enjoy. Let us reverently extinguish the lights of memory, draw the curtain over the past with our patriotism strengthened by the glimpse obtained through the chronicles of 1785.

## The Mothers' Pension Law

Jane W. Strong

This is a critical time in the struggle for the Mothers' Pension Law. The organized charities take the ground that the juvenile courts should not be allowed to spend the taxpayers' money for poor children. Their argument is really, in effect, that the courts are efficient and honest enough to handle human lives and destinies, but not sufficiently informed to handle wisely the money. The supporters of the Mothers' Pension Law, on the other hand, demand that the money allowed by taxpayers for poor children, be given entirely to the mothers; and we cannot help but see the justice and logic of their demands.

This law, which has been passed in Illinois, has proved an unqualified success. It has saved public money and needless suffering, and has undoubtedly done much toward the making of good future citizens.

There is as much reason why children should receive proper care at home for twenty-four hours a day, seven days in the week, as that they should be compelled to attend school five hours a day for five days in the week, because the neglected child of today may, and usually does, become the outlaw of tomorrow.

A child has committed no crime. He has a right to the care and love of his mother, even though his father is sick or insane, a drunkard, a prisoner, a deserter; even if his father is dead. The system of taking children from their mothers because they are poor, and putting them in institutions is having a harmful effect on our national character. The child who has been brought up in an institution has usually no conception of family and civic duties. The memory of a mother's love is the best possession a child can have in after

life. It will make him true to his wife and children and to his self-respect. Without it he is likely to become a bad husband, father, and citizen.

There is still another side to the question. When a father becomes a drunkard, his wife is compelled to continue living with him and bear more children, for is he not her only hope of support for the children she already has? By forcing the mother to breed defective children we are filling the insane asylums and hospitals at ten times the cost of the Mothers' Pensions. Under the proposed law a woman has the right to leave her drunken husband without fear of losing her children.

Aside from the cruelty and injustice of the present existing arrangement, there is the downright absurdity of the things as a business proposition. Mr. Henry Neil, the father of the Mothers' Pension Bill, has estimated that it costs two, and even three times as much for an institution to care for a child, as for its mother to do so. In New York the county allows \$2.75 a week for each child, besides an allowance of seventy cents a day for schooling, making a total of \$25.91. A mother could care for two children for the amount an institution is paid to care for one. Charitable institutions are extravagant in their methods. The changes of superintendents, statisticians, nurses, and all sorts of helpers are very great. All this is saved when a child is left with its mother, who asks nothing for her labor. She will do her best, for the most natural of reasons.

How can anyone argue that an institution can do more for a child than an ignorant mother? Can it give the affection and sympathy which even the most ignorant of mothers supplies in generous measure? And there will be no question of her fitness for the posi-

tion for she must satisfy an officer of the court that she is doing her duty well, in order to secure a continuation of her allowance.

After all it is not really a "pension." It is not for what she has done in bearing children for the State, but for what she is about to do in feeding, clothing, and rearing them. She is not on the retired list. She is in active service.

Judge Merrit Pinkney spoke with great feeling on this subject before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Cleveland last June.

"And then," he said, "when you have broken up the family circle and distributed the little ones, there still remains the mother. What of her? She is mentally, physically and morally sound. She is the victim of circumstances and conditions for which society, not she, is responsible. Heart-broken, alone, weakened now, mentally, physically and morally by the ruthless tearing of maternal heartstrings, where will her footsteps tend to lead this pitiable object of a State's ingratitude? Will she survive the test and continue to lead an honest, upright life, or will she drift along the line of least resistance, ending in the gutter or the madhouse?"

"The picture is overdrawn you say? Words cannot begin to draw the child's face, the mother's agony, the collapse of all things strong and holy, at such a time.. Watch, as I have, for nearly four years, children clinging to a mother's skirts or sobbing in her arms; see the look on the mother's face, a look akin to that seen only in the eyes of a dumb animal when torn from its young, and you will not say the picture is overdrawn. You will come to believe with me that society should cherish and encourage and develop, not destroy, this most sacred thing in human life, a mother's love."

# In Memoriam

MRS. MARGARET COKER LAWTON, wife of Mr. J. J. Lawton, daughter of Maj. J. L. Coker, descendant of Maj. Robert Lide, an officer of General Francis Marion's Brigade, charter member of the Maj. Robert Lide Chapter, Hartsville, S. C., and its regent during the first and second years of its existence, died April 24, 1912.

MRS. EDGAR MARX LAZARUS, corresponding secretary of the Thomas Johnson Chapter, died January 16, 1913. Mrs. Lazarus was a lineal descendant of Moses Cohen of Charleston, South Carolina.

MRS. GEORGE D. JOHNSON (Ellen Sophia Robertson), a Charter member of Dial Rock Chapter, who died October 9, 1912, was born at Edinburgh, N. Y., June 9, 1840. Early in life she came with her mother and sister to the then new town of Pittston, Pennsylvania; and there she resided continuously until her death.

Long association from early times with Pittston, gave her a deep interest in the history of the Wyoming Valley; and when Dial Rock Chapter was formed in 1896, she was among the most enthusiastic of the organizers and charter members and was the third Regent.

MRS. AUGUSTA TITUS FRY, a member of the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter of Tiffin, Ohio, died on the evening of January 9, 1913. A woman of rare charm, and beloved by all who knew her, her death has broken the circle of four devoted sisters, whom, with their daughters, have long been valued members of our Chapter.

MRS. JANE ELIZABETH BEGGS, senior and charter member of Buford Chapter, Huntingdon, W. Va., died unexpectedly January 4, 1913. Her untiring zeal, good judgment, hearty co-operation and earnest appreciation endeared her to all and gave her a place no one can fill.

MRS. CALISTA ROBINSON JONES, who died in Bradford, Vermont, January 30, 1913, was born in Chelsea, Vt., March 22, 1839. She was one of the charter members of Marquis de Lafayette Chapter and for twenty years had shown her interest in the patriotic work of the chapter.

MRS. ANN HODGES COBHAM, who died November 10, 1912, was born August 8, 1839, the daughter of W. W. Hodges and Marvel Jackson his wife, and was educated in Warren, Pennsylvania. She was a member of the General Joseph Warren Chapter, and was descended from John Gibson, who enlisted from Massachusetts.

MRS. MARY FARRINGTON BONNER, for eleven years a valued member of Wenonah Chapter, Minnesota, died at her home in Winona, October 22, 1912.

LAURA STURTEVANT DODGE, died at her home, Overlook, Boulder, Colorado, January 3, 1913, aged 61 years and six months. She was a charter member of Arapahoe Chapter.

FANNIE ELIZABETH GLENN STEWART, a "Real Daughter" and the oldest Daughter of the Revolution living in Virginia, died at her home in Luray, January 11, 1913, aged 85 years. She was the widow of James E. Stewart, for many years judge of the Page county court. Her father was a distinguished soldier in the war of 1776. Mrs. Stewart was a member of the Massanutton Chapter.

MRS. AMELIA WOODWARD TRUESDALE, a member of Sequoia Chapter, San Francisco, California, died in Oakland, Cal., December 18, 1912.

Mrs. Truesdale was born in New England 74 years ago and was a graduate of Mount Holyoke, Mass.

She was a charter member of Sequoia Chapter, the first chapter to be formed in the State, and for years was its registrar. Mrs. Truesdale was twice elected vice-president general for California.

A writer of note, Mrs. Truesdale was a charter member of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Club in San Francisco, and also a member of the California Club.

MRS. DAVIS LINDSAY WORCESTER, wife of Thomas M. Worcester of Cincinnati, O., died after a prolonged illness at Bird Island, Sarasota Bay, Florida, October 13, 1912. Mrs. Worcester was a Kentuckian by birth, but after her marriage lived in McMillan Avenue, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Worcester was deeply interested in patriotism and was prominent in church and hospital work in her home city.

In 1902 she was unanimously elected a member of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter of Covington, Ky.

MRS. MARY C. UPHAM, wife of ex-Governor Upham, died at her home in Marshfield, Wisconsin, November 29, 1912.

Mrs. Upham, a member of the Marshfield Chapter, was a social and church leader, a woman of noble character, great intellect and gracious loveliness.

MRS. ELEANOR BROWN CLAYTON BENNETT, wife of Charles A. Bennett, died on January 6, 1913, at her home in Redbank, N. J. A charter member of Monmouth Chapter and vice regent from its organization, this loyal, conscientious, generous, true-hearted woman freely gave of her best to the upbuilding and strengthening of the chapter.

# OFFICIAL

## The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

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### National Board of Management 1912-13

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Bloomington, Ill., and Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

#### Vice-president General in Charge of Organization of Chapters

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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(Term of Office Expires 1913)

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271 Grand St., Morgantown, W. Va.  
MISS HARRIET ISADORA LAKE,  
Independence, Iowa.

(Term of Office Expires 1914)

MRS. CHARLES H. BOND,  
128 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

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MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,  
460 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.  
MRS. R. M. BRATTON,  
Yorkville, S. C.  
MRS. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON,  
714 N. State St., Jackson, Miss.  
MRS. WILLIAM H. CROSBY,  
1042 Main St., Racine, Wis.

#### Chaplain General

MISS ELISABETH F. PIERCE,  
The Portner, Washington, D. C.

#### Recording Secretary General

MRS. HOWARD L. HODGKINS,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
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#### Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. WILLIAM F. DENNIS,  
Memorial Continental Hall,  
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**Historian General**

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BASSETT,  
2947 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

**Assistant Historian General**

MRS. HENRY MARTYN THOMPSON,  
129 Fairmont St., Lowell, Mass.

**Librarian General**

MISS AMARYLLIS GILLET,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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ARIZONA, .....	MRS. GEORGE W. VICKERS, 394 N. 3d St., Phoenix.
ARIZONA, .....	MRS. WILL CROFT BARNES, 353 N. 7th Ave., Phoenix.
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CALIFORNIA, .....	MRS. SAMUEL S. WASSELL, 1114 Scott St., Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA, .....	MRS. ISAAC NEWTON CHAPMAN, 2225 Pacific Ave., Alameda.
COLORADO, .....	MRS. MAYNARD FORCE THAYER, 651 S. Pasadena Ave., Pasadena.
COLORADO, .....	MRS. FREEMAN C. ROGERS, 1112 E. 9th St., Pueblo.
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CONNECTICUT, .....	MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, Litchfield.
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DELAWARE, .....	MISS ANNA CUNINGHAM, Smyrna.
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DIST. OF COLUMBIA, .....	MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, "The Columbia," Washington, D. C.
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FLORIDA, .....	MISS KATHRYN E. THORP, Box 197, Daytona.
GEORGIA, .....	MRS. GEORGE WILLIAM GIBBS, 45 Water St., St. Augustine.
GEORGIA, .....	MRS. SHEPARD WALTER FOSTER, 711 Peachtree St., Atlanta.
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IDAHO, .....	MRS. CHARLES W. PURSELL, 916 Hays St., Boise.
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INDIANA, .....	MRS. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, Spy Run Road, Fort Wayne.
IOWA, .....	MRS. WILLIAM A. CULLOP, Vincennes.
IOWA, .....	MRS. HAROLD R. HOWELL, 630 41st St., Des Moines.
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MISSOURI, .....	MRS. GEORGE B. MACFARLANE, Hotel Athens, Columbia.
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MISSISSIPPI, .....	MRS. ANDREW FULLER FOX, Elm View, West Point.
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	MRS. ARTHUR B. CLARK, 9 N. Washington St., Butte.

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NEW MEXICO, .....	MRS. JOSEPH H. DEARBORN, P. O. Box 313, Suncook, N. H.
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	MRS. CHARLES FRED BOSHAUT, Orchard Place, Lowville.
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	MISS ELLEN LEANING MATLOCK, 78 Broad St., Woodbury.
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	MRS. ARTHUR LILLINGTON SMITH, 702 N. Tryon St., Charlotte.
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	MRS. WILLIAM M. LADD, care Ladd & Tilton Bank, Portland.
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	MISS HELEN E. C. OVERTON, Bellefonte.
RHODE ISLAND, .....	MRS. DANIEL MANN EDWARDS, Woonsocket.
	MRS. CLOVIS H. BOWEN, 74 Walcott St., Pawtucket.
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	MRS. A. CLARENCE LIGON, 23 Sunny Side, Orangeburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA, .....	MRS. STELLA MOORE KAHL, Vermilion.
	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermilion.
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	MISS MARY E. TIMBERLAKE, 601 E. Main St., Jackson.
TEXAS, .....	MRS. HARRY HYMAN, 706 Hammond Ave., San Antonio.
	MRS. J. D. CLAYBROOKE, 1008 Lavaca St., Austin.
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	MRS. LEE CHARLES MILLER, 943 East 1st South St., Salt Lake City.
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	MRS. LEONIDAS GRAY, Middletown.
VIRGINIA, .....	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JAMES HALLIDAY McCUE, 713 Euclid Ave., Bristol, Tenn.
WASHINGTON, .....	MRS. WALTER J. REED, North Yakima.
	MRS. J. F. WAGNER, 3853 E. Olive St., Denny Blaine Park, Seattle.
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	MRS. WILLIAM HAIMES SMITH, The Snuggery, Parkersburg.
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	MRS. JOHN P. HUME, 211 Park Ave., Marshfield.
WYOMING, .....	MRS. HENRY B. PATTEN, 314 E. 18th St., Cheyenne.
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## HONORARY OFFICERS

(Elected for Life)

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,	MRS. JOHN W. FOSTER,	MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,		MRS. DONALD McLEAN.

## Honorary Presidents General

MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

MRS. ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, 1894.	MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1895.	MRS. HELEN M. BOYNTON, 1906.
MRS. AUGUSTA DANFORTH GEE, 1896.	
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHES, 1899.	MRS. SARA T. KINNEY, 1910.
MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD, 1905.	MRS. CHARLES H. DEERE, 1912.
	MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
	MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, 1912.

# National Board of Management N. S., D. A. R.

Regular Meeting, Wednesday, February 5, 1913

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, February 5, 1913. The President General called the meeting to order at 10.35 A.M., the following members being present:

President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott; Vice-president General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Henry L. Mann; Vice-presidents General as follows: of Delaware, Miss Sophie Waples; of Michigan, Mrs. James P. Brayton; of Tennessee, Mrs. Charles B. Bryan; of West Virginia, Mrs. R. H. Edmondson; of Massachusetts, Mrs. Chas. H. Bond; of Virginia, Mrs. George S. Shackelford; of New Jersey, Mrs. William Libbey; of Maine, Mrs. Charles F. Johnson; of Wisconsin, Mrs. William H. Crosby; Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. William F. Dennis; Registrar General, Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh; Treasurer General, Mrs. William D. Hoover; Historian General, Mrs. Charles Wesley Bassett; Assistant Historian General, Mrs. Henry M. Thompson; Librarian General, Miss Amaryllis Gillett; State Regents as follows: of Connecticut, Mrs. John L. Buel; of Delaware, Miss Anna Cuninghame; of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; of Georgia, Mrs. Shepard W. Foster; of Illinois, Mrs. George A. Lawrence; of Kansas, Mrs. George T. Guernsey; of Kentucky, Mrs. William H. Thompson; of Maryland, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan; of Michigan, Mrs. Arthur M. Parker; of New Jersey, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley; of New York, Mrs. Willard S. Augsbury; of North Carolina, Mrs. William N. Reynolds; of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Henry H. Cummings; of Virginia, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison; and the State Vice-Regent of Arizona, Mrs. Will Croft Barnes.

The Chaplain General in opening the devotional exercises spoke of the month, February, as the one in which the birthdays of two of our great heroes fall, and of the day, this year Ash Wednesday—the beginning of the Lenten season. She further spoke of the significance of the following weeks—the Quadragesima, the forty days before Easter, before the resurrection of the Lord, and mentioned the reason for the choice of forty as going back to the fast ordered after Moses gave the law. The Chaplain General then

read first from Ezra, 8th Chapter, 21st and 23rd verses; then Second Chronicles, 7th Chapter, 14th verse; then the reason for the 40 days, the first was where Moses was called up into the mountain, and Moses responded and was in the mount 40 days and 40 nights Exodus 24:15 to 18; then again in the New Testament, before the temptation of our Lord, he was in the wilderness 40 days, the linking of the old dispensation to the new, and probably the reason why the old Church sought to deny themselves, and fast, and get into the spirit of prayer. After our Lord's temptation, in his Sermon on the Mount, she read from the 6th Chapter of Matthew, 15th to 18th verses, and said:

"All these are just suggestions of this special season, and the idea that men ought always to pray; men can work better if in the spirit of prayer!"

Following the prayer by the Chaplain General the Board united in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The President General then addressed the Board as follows:  
Ladies of the National Board of Management:—

Shall we pause a moment, in reverent memory, of one of our number, who has passed away since last we met, the beloved and brilliant Vice-President General from Illinois—Mrs. La Verne Noyes.

"What is success? The old man replied, 'To be beloved, and dying, to be sincerely mourned!'"

It has seemed to me that no more cruel blow could fall, than that which had already robbed me of other cherished members of this Board, but death had another arrow with which to pierce my heart, in the loss of this gifted woman, so true, so tender, so loyal to every call of service. A personality radiating sunshine, wit sparkling but stingless, every fibre of her noble nature and broad intellect, responded to the highest. So long as our building stands, her exquisite brochure will tell its story.

How lovingly she gave her time, and artistic skill, to the embellishment of the room that bears the name of her State, Illinois Daughters know and can never forget. "Faint, but pursuing," reeling with weakness, she made her last journey to Board meeting, impelled by that strong sense of duty that was the key-note of her noble life. I

saw her last as she was entering the dark valley of the shadow, wan and broken, but brave and cheerful, and undaunted by the dread foe she fought so courageously to the end.

Beloved friend, devoted Daughter, it is grief that we shall never again hear your ringing answer to roll-call,—*ad sum*—I am here.

The President General then called upon the State Regent of Illinois who responded as follows:

Madam President General, and Members of this National Board:

As the summer days were shortening, and the gathering in of harvests told us of Nature's changes, the Illinois Daughters felt that the Lord of all was preparing to glean among us, and, that it would not be long before one of us would be called to take her place in the Land of the Eternal.

In the early days of December the summons came, and the hands that had so faithfully held the spindle and distaff have laid down the work on earth to take up that which the Master had planned for them to do in His Home.

The Illinois Daughters feel they have given one of their highest, best types of womanhood, of Daughterhood.

Mrs. La Verne Noyes was an acknowledged power in our great State, as well as in our National Organization, on account of her rare qualities of heart and mind.

Wisdom, honor, strength, love, were hers. Accuracy and clear thinking fitted her for leadership.

Mrs. Noyes suffered for many months, but heroically faced conditions; never losing faith in her powers to win in the battle for health; never conceding life was ebbing.

Through all the taxing days she was in perfect command of self, and, as she passed beyond recall, she left a smile.

Her life was rich in inspirations for all of us.

And now, Madam President General, and members of this National Board of Management, the Daughters of Illinois feel that as a tribute to Mrs. Noyes, the place made vacant by her going away, should be filled by an Illinois Daughter, and respectfully ask this honor for her sake.

Many of us have felt, as an appreciation of her services, and as a reverent tribute to her memory, that her place should be left vacant till Congress; but, if this Board feel it necessary for any reason to appoint some one now to fill the vacancy, I feel sure every Illinois Daughter will stand loyally for what seems best for the Organization as decided by this National Board.

That, we feel, would be Mrs. Noyes' wish, i.e., the *real* before mere sentiment.

ELLA PARK LAWRENCE,  
State Regent, Illinois D. A. R.

The President General appointed the Chaplain General as Chairman and the State Regent of Illinois, the Vice-President General

of Wisconsin, the State Regent of Georgia and the State Regent of New York, members of a Committee to draw up resolutions upon the death of Mrs. Noyes, to be sent to the Chicago Chapter, and to Mr. Noyes. The Resolutions prepared by this Committee follow:

Resolutions regarding the death of Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Vice-President General, of Illinois, as authorized by the National Board of Management, Feb. 5, 1913.

Whereas, We, members of the Board of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, desire to record the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the death of Mrs. La Verne Noyes, Vice-President General of Illinois, and wish to express our bereavement and to bring a loving tribute to her memory, making known hereby our appreciation of her remarkable gifts, and devoted service to the highest interests of the Organization.

Resolved, That we believe no better setting forth of the aims and ideals of the Society has ever been before us, than expressed in the booklet written by Mrs. Noyes, at the request of the National Board, "As to who, why and what are the Daughters of the American Revolution."

As she refers to the perpetuation of the spirit of the men and women of the Revolutionary period, so we should perpetuate her memory as one who: "Lifted high the Royal Banner, that it might not suffer loss."

Resolved; That as we sit today in the shadow of this loss, to our minds, the following words from the immortal Lincoln breathe the spirit of our loved Mrs. Noyes upon us, "Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best; that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."

Resolved; That we accept the tribute to the "Worthy Woman" as found in Proverbs, Chapter XXXI, verses 10 to 31, as still further describing the character of her whom we would emulate, "Let her own works praise her in the gates," and "We mourn with those who mourn."

ELISABETH F. PIERCE, Chairman.

ELLA PARK LAWRENCE (Mrs. G. A.), Illinois.

EMMA ERSKINE CROSBY (Mrs. W. H.), Wisconsin.

SOPHIE LEE FOSTER (Mrs. S. W.), Georgia.

MARY ELLIS AUGSBURY (Willard S.), New York.

The Recording Secretary General then read the Minutes of the special meeting of the Board held Friday, January 3, 1913, which were approved as read. The President General asked the Vice-President General of New Jersey to take the Chair, and then made the following statement:

Ladies of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to submit the following statement to you. Learning that a bill for the appropriation of \$400,000 is pending in Congress, for the erection of a Red Cross building in Washington, and also that a simi-

lar bill, asking for a site for a George Washington Memorial building, is also pending before Congress, it occurred to me, that our memorial work, as Daughters of the American Revolution, deserved similar recognition, and through the courtesy of members of the House and Senate, the following bill has been introduced into the House by the Hon. Horace M. Towner, of Iowa, into the Senate by Hon. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. This bill now awaits action by the Joint Committee of the House and Senate:

**"A BILL**

Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country at the time of the American Revolution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$300,000, as a part contribution to the acquisition of an addition to the site and the erection thereon of an addition to the building in the District of Columbia of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Sec. 2. That the money hereby appropriated shall not be paid for any site nor toward the construction of any building unless the site and the plan for the proposed building shall have been approved by a commission consisting of the Secretary of War of the United States, a representative of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and a representative of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which representatives shall be duly designated by said associations, respectively, to act for them. The plans of the said addition shall likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The expenditure for said site and memorial shall be made under the direction of the commission consisting of the Secretary of War and the representatives of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; and the said building shall be constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall act as the executive disbursing officer of the commission.

Sec. 3. That should the commission created in section two of this Act be unable to acquire a suitable site at a price deemed by the commission to be fair, it is authorized to institute condemnation proceedings, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, providing a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-six, chapter eight hundred and thirty-seven.)

In order to make our claim in this bill clear to the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, of the House, I at once wrote the following letter to Hon. Morris Sheppard, Chairman of this Committee:

The New Willard, January 27, 1913.

Hon. Morris Sheppard, Chairman Public Buildings and Grounds, House of Representatives.

My dear Sir: A bill is pending in Congress asking for an appropriation of \$300,000 for purchase of land for site and construction of building additional to Memorial Continental Hall.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, petitioners for this appropriation—is a patriotic organization of women, who for two decades have devoted their energies, have worked for and collected their mites, to erect the magnificent Memorial Continental Hall, which typifies in the loftiest form what its projectors intended that it should be, a perpetual memorial to the rank and file of the Revolutionary Army, the men in homespun, and the women of the spinning wheel, whose devotion, heroism and sacrifices no tablet of bronze, no shaft of marble commemorates.

We had felt, rather than understood, the necessity of uniting ourselves, in some great common enterprise, that would call out the best that was in us, and dedicate it to the realization of the dimly seen, but passionately loved ideals, which are the rich, natural inheritance of good women of every race and clime. It is in this beautiful building, Memorial Continental Hall, that the inner meaning, the spiritual significance, of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has found its visible and outward expression. No other memorial of the women of the Revolution perpetuates these heroic dead.

I need not refer to the charm, or the tone it lends to this part of Washington, as the central monument of as splendid a group of buildings as adorns any city of the world.

Now, my dear Mr. Sheppard, we patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution have year by year, for twenty-two years, freely, unitedly, and gladly, from the North, South, East and West, brought our golden offerings, \$500,000, in site, buildings and furnishings, to this shrine of patriotism.

A debt of \$150,000 hangs as a nightmare—a mortgage on our noble hall. We imperatively need the ground back of us for additional buildings.

We are aware that Congress is solicited for many appropriations; none more worthy, none more urgent, none more patriotic, could come before that august body than this, for which the Daughters of the American Revolution petition.

Very sincerely yours,

JULIA G. SCOTT.

Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

P. S.—May I call your attention to the fact, that the N. S. D. A. R., is incorporated, under the Department of the Interior, makes its annual report to Congress through the Smithsonian Institution, and that report is printed by the Government.

In 1898 and 1899 a bill was passed by both houses of Congress giving a site to the N.



S. D. A. R., for their building. Later, it was discovered that the site had been given for some other purpose, and the gift was withdrawn.

During the Spanish-American war a committee composed of Dr. Anita McGee, Miss Desha, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Nash, and Miss Dorsey, organized and sent into field and hospitals 1080 nurses. Later, these nurses were put in the War Department, on the same footing as male nurses. At one time we were allowed to use the Surgeon General's frank for letters, telegrams, etc. A launch was presented to the Hospital Ship, "Missouri" by the Daughters. \$8,000 was contributed in cash, \$60,000 in supplies. The Secretary of War at the close of the war, in a published letter, formally thanked us in the name of the American people.

These statements are taken from our Second Smithsonian report to Congress.

Government help from no quarter of the earth has come to us, and yet, one goal toward which we strive in our memorial work, is to train and assimilate the hordes of immigrants, youth and adult, who cross our shores; to educate these and our own youth, practically by means of character building, for good citizenship.

We pray you to consider our petition, lest our work languish for lack of the help so needed now.

I will further quote Statute No. 146, p. 2. Statute Book, January 7, 1897:

"Resolved, That no bill be presented to the Congress of the United States in behalf of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, unless the text of said bill has been approved, either by the Continental Congress, or by the National Board of Management."

This Statute remains on the Statute book unrepealed, and it is for this reason that I now ask your approval of my action, and also ask that you recommend the adoption of the bill by the coming Congress.

As there was to be no meeting of the Board until February 5th, and as the present Congress will soon adjourn, I was advised by these gentlemen that there should be no delay in getting this bill introduced.

The King's business required haste, and I ask either your approval of the action I have taken, or your disapproval, in order that, in that event, I may at once have the bill withdrawn from both the House and the Senate.

The Board by hearty applause expressed its approval of the action of the President General, and the Librarian General, seconded by the Historian General, moved unanimous approval of this action.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia spoke of the effort which had been made in the early days to get the Government to give a site, but without success, and of the later suggestion that the site be bought and then the Government be asked for money. But later the idea of Government help was given up, and the result is that no one but

the Daughters of the American Revolution has any right or title to Continental Hall. She said that she would like to have the land, and a building built, but that she did not want the Government to have any claim on Continental Hall.

The Treasurer General explained that if we accepted the gift of land and a building, as asked for in this bill, it would not give the Government any claim on Continental Hall. Continuing, she said that the amount and kind of work which our organization is doing entitles us to this gift for which the Government is asked.

The State Regent of Virginia said that the conditions of which the State Regent of the District of Columbia spoke were very different from this Bill. A commission is to be appointed to see that we spend the money in the way provided for by the Bill, but that carries no "string" or any obligation from us to them, as having any right in the building or grounds afterwards.

The President General stated that in order to get an appropriation from Congress, there must be a Commission, and there must be three parties to this Commission. She then spoke of our association with the Government through the Smithsonian Institution, but which, however, did not give the Government any power over us, and of our incorporation under the Department of the Interior. The President General had told the gentlemen assisting about this Bill, that we wanted the lots back of us, that we had a big debt, but that we could manage that, but that we could not buy the land too.

The State Regent of Maryland moved: That we uphold our President General and try to get this Bill passed.

The State Regent of New Jersey explained that the Government makes appropriations for the building of monuments and there is no "string" to them. The Government gives the money and we build the monument. The idea is the same; this money is to be given for a patriotic purpose.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia and the State Regent of New York thought a statement giving the exact facts about this matter should appear in the newspapers.

The State Vice-Regent of Arizona asked, if the Government should surprise us by giving us this money, if there was any reason why we would have to accept it if the conditions were not to our liking.

The President General stated that the Board could amend or reject this bill, and the Librarian General moved:

That the Bill before Congress read by our President General, providing for appropriation for building and site, be endorsed, with such corrections as the President General and a committee appointed by her today deem best.

Seconded by the Chaplain General and unanimously carried.

The President General resumed the Chair and appointed the Chaplain General, Treas-

urer General, Librarian General and the State Regent of Virginia as members of this Committee to serve with her.

The Recording Secretary General then presented the following report, which was accepted.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Notification cards to all new members and to members appointed on National and Congressional Committees, have been promptly sent out and the general work of the office is up to date. 2267 members' certificates and all other papers requiring the signature of the Recording Secretary General, have been signed.

The clerk has finished making the type-written copy, for binding, of the Statutes, from January 1902, to December 1912. The Official Stenographer has completed the work of indexing them and they have been bound.

In addition to many letters, the following have been received through the mail: State Year Book of the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution; Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Missouri D. A. R., and of the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Iowa D. A. R. Interesting Year Books have been sent by Chicago Chapter of Illinois; Mahwenawasigh Chapter of New York; Kentland Chapter of Indiana; Massanutton Chapter of Va., Boston Tea Party Chapter of Mass., and Robert Gray Chapter of Hoquiam, Washington. Information on a variety of subjects has been secured from the following books, booklets, and leaflets: "The Pioneer Mothers of America," by Mary Wolcott Green; "Three Centuries of an Old Virginia Colony," by Arthur Kyle Davis, A. M.; "Mary Mattoon," from Mrs. C. S. Walker, of Mass.; Biographical Sketch of the late Hugh Vernon Washington; Brief Statements of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Immigration Commission, U. S. S., and a copy of speeches on Immigration by Hon. James Young of Texas, and Hon. Lee S. Overton, of North Carolina; "The War of Wealth against Health," from the Bureau of Health Conservation; Speech on World Wide Peace by Hon. Finley H. Gray of Indiana; Circular from the N. S. D. A. R., Committee on Lectures, Slides, etc., Mrs. Henry S. Bowron, Chairman; The Story-telling Shanachie by Seumas MacManus; and newspaper clippings giving information about the Bazaar held in Scranton, Penna.

Regrets for this meeting have been received as follows:

From the following Vice-Presidents General of Indiana, Pennsylvania, Iowa, South Carolina, Missouri.

From the following State Regents: Vermont, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Colorado, Texas, Nebraska, Iowa, Rhode Island.

Respectfully submitted,

MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,  
(Mrs. Howard L.)

*Recording Secretary General.*

The Corresponding Secretary General reported as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

All business referred to my office by the Board at its meeting in October was immediately attended to. Besides this and the daily distribution of mail to the various offices three times each day the following correspondence has been given attention and supplies have been sent during the past four months:

Letters received .....	1655
Letters written .....	1468
Application blanks mailed .....	18084
Supplemental blanks .....	1518
Constitutions. ....	1347
Circular, "How to become a Member" .....	1625
Miniature blanks .....	1425
Officers' Lists .....	1423
Transfer cards .....	1183

There has recently been placed in my office by the Librarian General volumes of the American Monthly Magazine dating from 1898 to the present time which are the greatest help as a reference in answering the numerous questions asked pertaining to the work of the Society and motions adopted by Congress and the Board in former years. The use of these volumes is highly appreciated.

I would recommend that a copy of all motions adopted affecting the different offices in the building be given to the Corresponding Secretary at the time the various offices receive them, owing to the miscellaneous nature of the correspondence which comes under this office, thus preventing the making of erroneous statements in regard to matters not directly pertaining thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,  
*Corresponding Secretary General.*

Report accepted on motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Corresponding Secretary General then brought to the attention of the Board the following correspondence.

Mr. A. Forrester Devereux, Supt. of Inaugural Grandstands, had sent 500 application forms for seat reservations, asking if we would object to enclosing them in mail sent out by the Society.

On motion of the Registrar General, seconded by the State Vice-Regent of Arizona, it was voted, that we decline to enclose the circulars.

A request for information had been received in regard to the willingness of the Society to pay the funeral expenses of a "Real Daughter."

After some discussion it was voted, upon motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Librarian General:

That the mater of the funeral expenses of "Real Daughter" be referred to the State Regent, and Chapter of which she was a member.

A request had been received from Miss Laura V. Walker and Mrs. Agnes B. Croxall, Regents of Chapters and members of "Old Trials" Committee, for the use of Continental

Hall for an evening entertainment to further the work of the "Old Trails' Committee." They asked to be relieved of as much of the customary expense as possible.

Upon motion of the Librarian General, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted to refer the matter to Mrs. Earnest, the Vice-Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, who had charge of such matters.

Miss Mary Wolcott Green, Regent Staten Island Chapter, proposes to the Board that the D. A. R. Society undertake the sale of "The Pioneer Mothers of America," by F. C. Green, and Mary Wolcott Green, according to a plan which she would like to have considered by the members, whereby a percentage of the proceeds could be applied to the indebtedness on the Hall.

Upon motion of the Librarian General, it was voted:

That this request be referred to the Souvenir Committee.

Mrs. George T. Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont, asks permission of the Board to use the D. A. R. insignia in combination with the State seal for a State Regent's badge.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, it was voted, that the request be granted.

Oakland Chapter, Oakland, California, asks permission of the Board to incorporate. Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, it was voted, that this be granted.

Edward A. P. Moon, a gentleman from London, England, had found it impossible to purchase a copy of the Declaration of Independence by itself, while on a visit to Washington, and suggests that this Society undertake the publication of it, as coming within the objects of the Society as defined in Article II. of the Constitution.

Upon motion of the Librarian General, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted:

That our Printing Committee be authorized to print in pamphlet form the "Declaration of Independence," to be sold for the benefit of Memorial Continental Hall, and that they send the first copy, with the compliments of our Society, to the interested Englishman who made the suggestion.

A letter had been received from Mr. Henry M. MacCracken, Committeeman of Hall of Fame, New York City, asking for the list of members and chapters of the D. A. R. to be placed in the archives of the Hall. This request is being made of all Patriotic and Historic Societies.

Upon motion of the Historian General, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

That a copy of the Directory be sent to the Hall of Fame.

Later, upon motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was voted:

That a copy also be sent to the New York Public Library.

A chapter in St. Louis, Missouri, petitions the Board for Memorial Continental Hall to be open from 10 until 4 o'clock, instead of from 11 to 3.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, it was voted, that this be referred to the Building and Grounds Committee.

A letter had been received from Miss Lucile Chapin, requesting that the D. A. R. in Washington, D. C., arrange for an entertainment to be given by Mr. Benjamin Chapin, impersonator of Abraham Lincoln, during the week in which Lincoln's birthday falls, February 12th.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

That this matter be referred to Mrs. Earnest.

The World's Permanent Exposition, National Committee, requests that a special committee be appointed by the D. A. R. Society to co-operate in establishing in Washington, D. C., a World's Permanent Exposition.

Upon motion of the Registrar General, it was voted, that this request be laid on the table.

Miss Annie Belle Picher asks the endorsement of the Society to a petition of the U. S. Congress of the Boundary-Stone League for Uniform Historic Inter-State Boundary Stones. Signatures are given of those who have endorsed the petition, and a letter was enclosed from Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Vice-President General of Wisconsin, which Miss Picher used to introduce herself.

The Vice-President General of Wisconsin stated that Miss Picher had been working for a long time and was in direct correspondence with the Government in the interest of good roads.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, seconded by the Vice-President General of Wisconsin, it was voted:

That this matter be referred to the National Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.

Mr. Kurt P. Hirsekorn, of Custom House, N. Y., submits a song called "Liberty," which he wishes the Society to endorse. It was voted: That this request be laid upon the table.

Ruth Kimball Gardiner, Ex-Vice-Regent of Columbia Chapter, of Washington, D. C., requests that the D. A. R. Society officially correct the impression made during the recent political campaign in Ohio, that it supports Woman's Suffrage. She also asks for an assurance that the Society endorses neither suffrage nor anti-suffrage.

Upon motion duly seconded, this request was also laid upon the table.

The Registrar General stated that there was a matter she wished to refer to the committee of the whole before giving her report.

The President General asked the Vice-President General of Delaware to take the chair. The Committee was ready to report in about five minutes, and the President Gen-

eral resumed the Chair. The Vice-President General of Delaware as Chairman of the committee, reported, that the name brought before the committee by the Registrar General was not considered acceptable. The Registrar General then read the names of 868 applicants for membership, and upon motion duly seconded, the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the 868 applicants whose names had been read by the Registrar General, and the President General declared them members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General said that she would have another list to read at the meeting the next day, and stated that Mrs. Jane M. K. Smoot says that she has never received a certificate of membership. Our records show that one was sent November 23, 1907, and special action by the Board is required before another one can be sent to her free.

Upon motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, it was voted, that another certificate be sent free of charge.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters then asked that her clerk, Miss Newton, be given her back pay, and the Treasurer General asked that her clerk, Miss Pilson, be given her back pay. After some discussion of this matter of giving back pay to our clerks, the State Regent of New Jersey moved:

That these two young ladies be paid (Miss Newton and Miss Pilson) and then this thing be stopped.

Seconded by the Librarian General and carried.

The Assistant Historian General moved:

That temporary clerkship shall mean temporary and permanent shall mean permanent without any variation.

Seconded by the State Regent of Illinois.

The Historian General moved to amend this motion of the Assistant Historian General by adding:

and should be paid for accordingly, without reference to back pay.

The amended motion as adopted reading as follows:

That temporary clerkship shall mean temporary and permanent shall mean permanent without any variation and should be paid for accordingly, without reference to back pay.

The Historian General then presented the following report:

Madam President General, and Members of the National Board of Management:

From so undemonstrative a source as the Department of Agriculture's Monthly Crop Report, comes the news of a real economic revolution in the South, a revolution in which improved farm methods and improved farm machinery, are almost equally important factors.

There is hardly a general statement of any kind that fits every part of the United States alike but I believe that the National Society

of the Daughters of the American Revolution can without enlarging its functions or without creating new machinery, do for its Chapters, the same sort of work that the Department of Agriculture does for its farmers—through bulletins, exchangeable bureaus, putting at the command of Chapters in any community the experience of other Chapters and the resources of other states.

The Historian General has through the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE (see December number) established the first of a series of Bureaus of Exchange, one to be known as The Bureau of Marriage Records, where shall be published monthly the lists of marriages in various states, prior to 1777 and covering the period of 1850. This Bureau to be supplied with lists of one hundred names each month, which shall represent the volunteer work done by individuals or Chapters, in copying and verifying the early marriage records in churches or local courts throughout the country. The work is under the guidance of Mrs. George W. Hodges who reports directly to the Historian General's office, the names of all Daughters undertaking this type of work as a division of the Historical Research work of the National Society.

The second Bureau established is that of Interchange of Historical Chapter Papers or Programs for the use of all Chapters desiring help in arranging Programs or Historic Papers on any given historic subject.

We hope to make of the section of our Magazine granted the Historian's office, a medium for the interchange of ideas as to method and means of creating interest in the study of History. Stated simply, the needs of our Department of work are first communication and second organization. Not seldom the easiest way to secure agreement in a great problem is to treat it boldly as a whole, go to its root and settle it on permanent foundations. Petty details often cloud the main issue and stop the sweep of large generalities. As Columbus didn't invent the rotundity of the earth but only acted on it, so we are acting on the supposition that foundationally we are a historical Society and daring to say that since our Society is the outgrowth of the intellectual life of the age, maintained on the strongest foundations of highest loyalty and deepest love for our country, we want to see it in plumb with its setting in the ground work of history. It must not seem in any way to resemble the leaning tower of Pisa which while upright in relation to its base, does not have its base level with the rest of the world.

I do not magnify the office of Historian, nor great as my predecessors were, can I be merely their heir. I too must rouse you to the fact that America is waking up to a realization of the imperative need of preserving the records of her glorious past and urge you as one of the greatest agencies already organized and equipped for a great service to your country, to enter upon ground hitherto untouched and do a work particularly suited to individuals and Chapters in



every new or old hamlet, town or city in the United States.

If each town represented in our list of Chapters could and would now as a single item in Chapter work, send to the Historian General's office, a verified statement to start with, simply of the date of the first will filed in the court of the town, and the date of the first recorded marriage, what a start this would be toward an authentic Register of Marriages and Wills, which might be continued by an Index of Wills and a copying of Marriage Records in each town that would put into our hands a treasure house of Reference and a fund of proof in lineage matters not to be found elsewhere in this country.

In our Historian's office we are compiling our own volumes of Pension service papers from copies made at the Pension Office. To this if we could add our own volumes of Marriage records copied in every town in this country, in churches and local courts, and to these could have complete indices of the Wills probated in every county, how rich would be our treasury and how indisputable our authority on matters governing proof of eligibility and service. The Marriage Record Bureau already started and bidding fair to grow by leaps and bounds has the feature in it of interchange whereby requests of one seeking the records of any particular town are guaranteed an exchange of records from any other given place in return.

The Baltimore City Court Records of Marriage, Annapolis, Md., Lancaster, Penna., Denver, Colorado, Council Bluffs, Ia., Columbus, Ohio, have begun their publications in the Magazine of first recorded marriages and will begin on Indices of Wills.

In early New England days when the college curriculum included arithmetic, a tutor is said to have disposed of an unsolvable problem thus—"Gentlemen here is a serious difficulty. We will face it bravely—and pass on!" My first great difficulty as chairman of a constantly changing committee (due to annual Chapter elections of Chapter Historians) seems to be that I am like one preaching on a ferry boat and my only chance for a permanent audience is through the pages of the MAGAZINE. I would respectfully suggest that the office of Chapter Historian be recognized in the Chapter elections as one carrying with it the appointment as member of the National Committee of Historical Research and Preservation of Records that the work of the outgoing Chapter Historian may be continuous in the hands of the incoming historian and no break occur in the correspondence between the Chairman and Chapter because of change in officers.

At the Congress in April there will be a daily conference at 4 o'clock in the Historian General's room, throughout the entire week of the Congress. In the foundation of so great and so important a department as one of Historical Research we have need of the wisest counsels available. I come to you today to give you an account of my steward-

ship and to ask that you keep faith with me by doing your part in this stupendous work. You ask, for facts, for tangible results, and I reply that it is not the sort of work that shows results at once. The Lineage Books are our constant work which give at once a record, a sentiment, a memorial and for these worthy names now inscribed in our own publication we contemplate at once a full index covering all family connections and with references to all recorded facts in different volumes of the thirty-six now published.

There are various levels in the world of magazines just as there are levels in every other world. On the highest of these levels the D. A. R. Magazine should hold its undisputed possession but it never can until the Society whose organ it is, cares enough about it to support it and so give it opportunity to grow up. Without the Magazine no work in the Historical Department can be furthered, no interchange of ideas, method or comparison of work in Chapters be attained. The certain basic fact about the future usefulness of historical research for us lies in these two promising conditions, first, our vast resources, and second, the unusual facilities in our own Magazine for exploitation.

It is my hope, no nearer fruition however, than a cordial interest and a patient hearing by several friends of our Society that the Department of Historical Research and Preservation of Records might be endowed with a permanent fund, so that its work might be carried on with increased speed in those avenues requiring skilled and expert service.

You read as I do of wonderful things being done for civic betterment, education, general uplift and social conditions all over this broad land and we usually find the movement started by a few citizens. A few only have been its vital force and with this realization before us of what our great Society might do I ask you if you will not join in a united effort to preserve our American Records. You, North Carolina, might present to us the unraveling of the American mystery, perhaps even the original copy of Mercury which should prove the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence to be prior to July 4th.

And Pennsylvania, perhaps, would trace for us the Tragedy of the Last Commission of Augustus Conyngham whose body lies in St. Peters, Philadelphia, and whose story is now revived from an almost forgotten past of not yet two hundred years.

Texas, what a story you could tell us of your fair land as the battleground on which the contests of civilization were fought. You have an interesting past rivaled by few and few states in all probability shall rival your future.

The Romance of Expansion could and should be told by you, fair Oregon, you who know the way of Conquest by Diplomacy. Will you Daughters of dear old New England follow your own great statesmen and author and give us Tarry at Home Travels?



We expect and have reason to hope for great contributions from you.

Can you tell us, Kansas, in your past records, facts we fain would know as students of our great western country's history about The American Ten Year War, the mighty struggle for the Ideal of Freedom. Your drama dates from the first invasion of Kansas by Missourians '55. It is not Revolutionary history but it is fact—and history to be preserved.

You Virginia, to whom was reserved as was recently said, "the hero of both movements, the hero of War and of Peace that made good the results of War. George Washington," and two other great men, Jefferson and Marshall, and these but a part of your greatness, will not you Daughters of Virginia remembering the state of your nativity, rise to do it honor by keeping facts of its history before us.

One of the southern states, North Carolina, has already begun a work unsurpassed in its breadth and far-reaching effect upon the patriotic work of Chapters, in writing a history of one section of the state. Texas has prepared an excellent genealogical chart which will amply repay your study. The first Chairman of a state Historical Research Committee, Mrs. Walker, Springfield, Ill., has sent out a stirring appeal for accurate work, systematic study and enthusiastic support of this great movement for the study of American history in our National Society.

I have the honor to present to the Society from Mr. George Norbury Mackenzie, Volume 3, Colonial Families of the United States of America. A rare copy of Morning Chronicle and Baltimore Advertiser, April 4, 1820, Mrs. George W. Hodges; The Bromwell Genealogy from Miss Henrietta E. Bromwell; Handbook of Historical Data Concerning Leicester, Mass., from Col. Henshaw Chapter.

Rejoicing today in the resources at hand for our co-operation in this great research work, I urge all of you to help on this cause by dealing with the vital stuff of your own day, now, wherever you are, using the language of our own brief hour, striking down into the soil of our American life and history in its making, learning by contact with the records and traditions of our liberty-loving ancestors that spirit and loyalty of theirs which in turn shall make us true patriots. If the American of today is what he is "because he is imbued with the spirit of self-direction, self-initiative, self-perfection and self-assertion," let it not be said also of self-satisfaction. Let us keep the memories of our early days and heroes. They will help us to perpetuate knowledge, enlighten posterity and prolong fame.

The Committee awaits your suggestions and co-operation and is interested to preserve for the National Society's use all things historic that you may unravel, discover, contribute or publish. In the spirit of search in which we are united I feel sure I may assure you of my abiding confidence and give you the good-bye of Caesar's ghost to Brutus: "Thou shalt see me at Phillippi."

MARY COOLEY BASSETT,

*Historian General.*

The State Regent of Delaware said that the Capt. Gustavus Cunningham mentioned by the Historian General is the ancestor upon whose record she joined the D. A. R., and that his whole history could be found in the records of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The State Regent of Virginia stated that, owing to the stimulus received from the Historian General, she had done more historical research work than ever before, and had been delighted when she came across the information, that Boteourt and Fincastle counties, which were both taken from Augusta County, had a Declaration of Independence that antedated the Mecklenberg Declaration. She had sent a copy to our Library and also one to the State Historian.

The State Regent of Illinois moved:

That a statement in regard to the Magazine be made the special order of business for four o'clock this afternoon, and that this Board authorize the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Swormstedt, to be present to present the statement.

Seconded by the Registrar General and carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved:

That the Chairman of the Press Committee be given permission to make a statement to the Board immediately following the statement to be made by the Chairman of Magazine Committee.

Seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, and carried.

The State Regent of Maryland then said:

"Madam President General and Ladies: I hold in my hands a most interesting genealogical chart, a work that has been not only of great interest, but of great pleasure as well. It covers a period of 1,200 years. It is not only genealogical but historical, as it contains the names of many of the greatest leaders and rulers in the past 1,200 years in the history of the world, or indeed, one might even trace back to Attila and back to Clovis. You can trace all the way to the founding of Jerusalem, and to David and Solomon in all his glory. And, Madam President General, everything contained in this chart is of historic record, from recognized authorities, and I am sure if the Board members here will study its lineage lines they will not only be pleased, but they will see the influence and law of heredity, and will recognize the splendid ability our President General has shown the past four years.

"Madam President General, it gives me great pleasure to present the chart of your ancestors."

The President General replied as follows:

"It is impossible for me to express the pride I feel in accepting this wonderful chart. I know well the skill and ability and beautiful service that you have put into this work, and I assure you I will cherish it, and it will be handed down to my descendants as one of my

most precious treasures. As I understand it, my ancestry appears upon this chart!"

The State Regent of Connecticut presented for the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter the Honor Roll of the Litchfield County Revolutionary soldiers, which they had published. A typewritten copy of this list had been given to our library about three years ago with the promise of the published book in the future. There are 4,000 names in this volume, with reference to other works where the records will be found. This is the list of the soldiers who enlisted from Litchfield County, and was prepared by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter in conjunction with the other chapters of the County.

The President General stated that it is a most wonderful volume and that she had had the pleasure of going through it.

The State Regent of Virginia said that the Fairfax County chapter had asked her to make the formal presentation to the Board of the following very valuable books:

1. Seabury Centenary, 1885.
2. History and Records of Diocese of Western New York, by Charles W. Hayes, 1904.
3. History of Orange Co. and Newburgh, N. Y., by E. M. Ruttenber, 1875.
4. Annals of Newtown, in the County of Queens, N. Y., by James Riker, N. Y., 1852.
5. Obituary addresses, etc., relating to Henry Clay in U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, 1852. (Presented by Miss Miriam Fairchild Sherman through Fairfax County Chapter.)
6. Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord (Vol. 2 of Collections of Ill. State Library and Vol 4 of Collections of Ill. State Library.)
7. Governors' Letter Book, 1818-1834. Ed. by Everts B. Green and Clarence W. Alvord. Presented by Mrs. Franklin Sherman, sister of Prof. Alvord.

The Assistant Historian General reported as follows:

*Madam President General, and Members of the National Board:*

I simply have to report that the work of the Smithsonian report is well under way, and I hope up to date.

Report accepted upon motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The Librarian General before presenting her formal report, stated that she wished to thank all those who had sent old copies of our Magazine, and to ask every one who had copies, to send them to Continental Hall.

The response to the request published some time ago in the Magazine, had been most gratifying. An effort is being made to place sets in each of our offices. The one lately placed in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General is proving very useful. Continuing, the Librarian General said that Wisconsin had begun to fill a shelf and spoke of the pleasure this had given her as the arrival of the first book from a State means a great work for the future.

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library received since the meeting of October 9th.

#### BOOKS.

*Ancestors and Descendants of Capt. John James and Esther Dennison, his wife.* By Clara Paine Ohler, Lima, Ohio, 1912. Presented by Mrs. Joseph A. Foraker.

*Genealogy of Smith Family of Rockingham County, Va.* By J. Fletcher Smith. 119 p. Trion Factory, Ga. 1903. Presented by author through Mrs. Matthew T. Scott.

*Genealogy of the Lawrence Family.* By Thomas Lawrence, New York, 1858. 234 p.

*Mather Family of Cheltenham, Pa.* By Horace Mather Lippincott. 166 p. Philadelphia, 1910.

*Descendants of Samuel Morse of Worthington.* By Hannah Morse Weeks. 73 pp. Pittsfield, 1907. Presented by the author.

*Descendants of Capt. Thomas Carter of Virginia.* By Joseph Lyon Miller. 11-27-388 pp. Richmond, 1912. Presented by Mrs. Short Adam Willis.

*Genealogy of the Folsom Family.* 1615-1822. By Jacob Chapman. 297 pp. Concord, 1882.

*Genealogy of the Philbrick, Philbrook Families.* By Jacob Chapman, 202 pp. Exeter, 1886.

*Genealogy of Members and Record of Ancestors of the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland.* Baltimore, 1907. Edited by Christopher Johnston. Presented by the Society of Colonial Wars in Maryland.

*The McCues of the Old Dominion.* By John N. McCue, Mexico, Mo., 1912. Presented by the author.

*Candlewood Ipswich Families of John Brown, William Fellows and Robert Kinsman.* By T. Frank Waters, Salem, 1909.

*Lamborn Family, with Extracts from History, Biography, etc.* By Samuel Lamborn. Philadelphia, 1894.

*Shannon Genealogy.* By George E. Hodgdon. Rochester, N. Y., 1905.

*American Monthly Magazine.* Washington, 1808-1911. 28 volumes. Presented by Mrs. George Sternberg. Placed for present use in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.* Vol. 43. N. Y., 1912.

*New England Historical and Genealogical Register.* Vol. 66. Boston, 1912.

*William and Mary College Quarterly.* Vol. 20. Richmond, 1912.

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography.* Vol. 20. Richmond, 1912.

*Harper's Encyclopaedia of United States History.* 458-1905. New York, 1905. 10 vols. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

*History of Shoreham, Vermont.* By Josiah F. Goodhue. Middlebury, Vt., 1861. Presented by Hand's Cove Chapter.

*Reminiscences of Newberry, South Carolina.* By John Carwile. 205 pp. Charleston,

1890. Presented by Mrs. Jas. A. Burton through Mrs. L. D. Childs.

*Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for the Years 1911-1912.* Vol. 12. Wilkes-Barre, 1912.

*Report of the American Historical Association for 1910.* Washington, 1912.

*Obituary Addresses, etc., Relating to Henry Clay in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.* Washington, 1852.

*History and Recollections of the Diocese of Western New York.* By Charles Wells Hays. Rochester, 1904.

*History of Orange County and Newburgh, New York.* By E. M. Ruttenber, Newburgh, N. Y.

*Annals of Newtown in the County of Queens, New York.* By James Riker. New York, 1852.

*Report of Commemorative Services—at the Seabury Centenary 1883-1885, Diocese of Connecticut.* New York, 1885.

(The last five presented by Miss Miriam Fairchild Sherman through the Fairfax County, Va., Chapter.)

*History Bourbon County, Kansas.* By T. E. Robley, Fort Scott, 1894. Presented by the author through Mrs. Frances E. Hall.

*New Hampshire State Papers.* Volumes VII, X, XXX, and XXXI.

*Honor Roll of Litchfield County, Conn.* A list of Revolutionary soldiers who enlisted from Litchfield County. Published by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, 1912. Presented by the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

*Headlights on American History, No. 1.* Washington. By A. M. Bullock. 1904. Presented by Mrs. William Howard Crosby.

*History of the United States and Its People from Their Earliest Records to the Present Time.* By Elroy McKendree Avery, Volumes 2, 3, and 4. Cleveland. Presented by Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston, of the Mary Washington Chapter.

*Report of the 16th meeting of the Illinois Conference N. S. D. A. R.* Monmouth, 1912. Presented by Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent.

*Reports and Proceedings of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, 1911-1912.* Presented by the Society.

*Proceedings of the 21st Continental Congress N. S. D. A. R.* Washington, 1912. Presented by the Society.

*Biography of David Ziegler, First Mayor of Cincinnati.* By George A. Katzenberger. Columbus, 1912. Presented by the author.

*Manual of Patriotism for Use in the Public Schools of New York.* Compiled by Charles R. Skinner. Albany, 1900. Presented by Mrs. Sanders Johnston.

*14th Report of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 11, 1910, to October 11, 1911.* Senate Document No. 371, 62nd Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, 1912. Presented by the Society.

*Father Marquette.* By Reuben G. Thwaites. New York, 1911.

*Down Historic Waterways.* By Reuben G. Thwaites. Chicago, 1907.

*Wisconsin. The Americanization of a French Settlement.* By Reuben G. Thwaites. Boston, 1908.

*The Story of Wisconsin.* By Reuben G. Thwaites. Boston, 1899.

*The Wisconsin Gazetteer.* By John W. Hunt. Madison, 1853.

*Wisconsin: Its Geography and Topography, History, Theology, Geology and Mineralogy.* By I. A. Lapham. Milwaukee, 1846.

(The above six volumes are the gift of the Benjamin Tallmadge Chapter, and the first accessions relating to Wisconsin.)

*Historic Buildings of America.* By Esther Singleton. New York, 1906.

*Salons, Colonial and Republican.* By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. Phila., 1900.

(The last two presented by Mrs. Mary Oliver Denniston.)

*Journals of the Virginia House of Burgesses for the years 1702-3-1705, 1705-1706, 1710-1712.* Richmond, 1912.

*Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. 2. Virginia Series, Vol. 1. Cahokia Records, 1778-1790.* Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord. Springfield, 1907. Volume 4. *Executive Series.* Vol. 1. Governor's Letter-Books, 1818-1834. Edited with introduction and notes by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord.

(The two last volumes presented by Mrs. Franklin Sherman through Fairfax County, Virginia, Chapter.)

*Pension Papers:* being typewritten abstracts of pension papers on file in Pension Office. Vol. 17. Compiled in Registrar General's Office. Vol. 20. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper. This volume in addition to pension applications contains a list of over 300 pensioned by the Act of February 28, 1793, also exact copies of four muster rolls of Capt. Charles Polk's Company of North Carolina Militia filed with his widow's application. These rolls contain thirty or forty names not in the North Carolina Archives.

*The Old Stone Church, Oconee County, S. C.* Published by the Old Stone Church Cemetery Association with the co-operation of the Andrew Pickens and Cateche Chapters D. A. R. Edited and collected by Richard Newman Brackett. Columbia, 1905.

*History of Edgefield County, S. C., from Its Earliest Settlements.* By John A. Chapman, Newberry, S. C., 1897.

(The last two received from Mrs. L. D. Childs.)

*Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1790.—Maine, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Virginia.* 5 vols. Washington, 1908.

*History of Knox County, Illinois.* By Albert J. Perry. Chicago, 1912. 2 vols. Presented by Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent.

*Seventy-five Significant Years. History of Knox College, Ill.* By Martha Farnham Webster. Galesburg, 1912. Presented by the author through Mrs. George A. Lawrence.

*Frontier Defenses on the Upper Ohio, 1777-1778.* Compiled from the Draper Manuscripts in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites and Louise Phelps Kellogg. Madison, 1912.

*Personal Recollections of Early Decatur, Abraham Lincoln, Richard J. Oglesby and the Civil War.* By Jane Martin Johns. Edited by Howard C. Schaub. Published by Decatur Chapter D. A. R. 1912. Presented by Miss Myra Belle Ewing, Regent Decatur Chapter.

*In Memory's Garden.* By Bertha Grace Robie. Richmond, Ind., 1912. Presented by the author. Regent of the Richmond-Indiana Chapter.

*History of Lancaster, N. H.* By A. N. Somers, Concord, N. H., 1899. Presented by Mrs. Burleigh Roberts, Regent of Ruth Page Chapter.

*Proceedings of the 14th Ohio State Conference N. S. D. A. R., October 23 and 24, 1912.* Presented by Mrs. Thomas Kite, State Regent.

## PAMPHLETS.

*The Parish Church of St. Michael in Charles Town, in Province of South Carolina. Founded 1752.* Charleston, 1887.

*An Account of the Siege of Charleston, S. C., in 1780.* By Wilmot G. De Saussure. Charleston, 1885.

*Revolutionary Sketches Pertaining to South Carolina.* A collection of newspaper clippings mounted and bound.

(The last three presented by Mrs. L. D. Childs.)

*Mountain Herald, August, 1912. Schools of Lincoln Memorial University.* Catalog number 1912-1913. Cumberland Gap, Tenn. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

*The Uncas Monument.* A paper published July 4, 1842, on the occasion of the erection of the Monument procured by the ladies of Norwich in memory of Uncas. Presented by Mrs. L. E. E. Story, who also gave a Norwich Library book plate.

*William Hull and the Surrender of Detroit.* A Biographical Sketch. Boston, 1912.

*Official Souvenir Program County Seat Centennial and Old Home Week 1812-1912.* Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa. Presented by Bucks County Historical Society.

*A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Inestimable Blessings of Civil and Religious Liberty Set Forth by the Bishop of the Diocese of New York.* April 13, 1889. Presented by Miss Amaryllis Gillett.

*Report of the 15th Annual Pennsylvania State Conference N. S. D. A. R.* Presented by Miss Mary I. Still.

*Genealogy of Lake Family of Great Egg Harbor.* By Arthur Adams and Sarah A. Risley. Privately printed. 1912. Presented by Mrs. Arthur Adams.

*History of the Family of Robert Woods of*

*Ireland.* By Weightstill Arno Avery. n. d. Presented by the author.

*Callender Genealogy.* By Alice Vance Robinson. San Antonio, 1911. Presented.

*History National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.* 1911, 1912. 2 vols. Presented by the Society.

*Proceedings of the North Carolina State Conference N. S. D. A. R., November 1-2, 1911.* Presented.

*Year Book of the American Clan Greger Society.* Caleb Clark Magruder, Historian of Clan. Presented by Mrs. J. S. Bukey.

*Guide to the United States for Jewish Immigrants.* By John Foster Carr. Published under the auspices of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Presented by the author.

*Report of the 13th Meeting of the Vermont State Conference N. S. D. A. R. 1912.* Presented by Mrs. Joseph A. De Boer, State Regent.

*Johnson Genealogy, Line of Edward Johnson.* By Byron Berkley Johnson, Boston, 1908. Presented by the author.

*Ritter Genealogy. Descendants of Daniel Ritter.* By Ezra S. Stearns. Fitchburg, 1911.

*Thomas Smith, Inn Holder. Ipswich, Mass.* By Augustine Caldwell, 1900.

*The Dodge Family.* By R. R. Dodge. Sutton, 1879.

*Sail and Steam-Hudson-Fulton Celebration 1909.* Compiled by Edmund W. Miller. 1909.

*From Canoe to Tunnel, 1661-1909.* 1909.

*Catalogue of Historical Exhibition of the Free Public Library, Jersey City.* Compiled by Esther E. Burdick. 1909.

*Bergen and Jersey City.* By Edmund W. Miller. 1909.

(The last four presented by Mrs. H. B. Howell.)

*Annual of the Bradford County Historical Society for 1912.* Presented by the Livingston Manor Chapter.

## PERIODICALS.

*American Monthly Magazine,* October, November, January-December.

*American Forestry.* October, November, December, January.

*Bulletin New York Public Library.* September, October, November, December, January.

*Medford Historical Register,* October, January.

*Missouri Historical Review,* October, January.

*New England Historical and Genealogical Register,* January.

*New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,* October, January.

*Newport Historical Society Bulletin,* October, January.

*North Carolina Booklet,* October.

*Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society Quarterly,* January.

*Penn-Germania,* September, October

*Somerset County, New Jersey, Historical Quarterly,* January.

*Southwestern Historical Quarterly,* January.

*Virginia County Record.* Vol. 10, Part 2-3.

*Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, October, January.

*William and Mary College Quarterly*, October, January.

The above list comprises 108 books, 27 pamphlets and 32 periodicals. 83 books were presented, 15 received in exchange and 10 purchased.

Twenty-four pamphlets were presented and 3 received in exchange.

In addition to these accessions, the library received from the Prudence Wright Chapter of Pepperell, a large box filled with copies of the *American Monthly Magazines*, including a number of unbound volumes. A much appreciated gift which not only enabled the library to complete its own files to date, but to supply the Magazine Committee with a large number of greatly needed copies.

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLET,

Librarian General.

Report accepted upon motion of the Registrar General. The State Regent of Connecticut stated that she had another gift to present, a replica of the medal awarded to Mr. John Foster Carr by the Turin Exposition of 1911 for the authorship of "The Guide for Immigrants," published under the auspices of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. The Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution wish to present this to the Library or Museum, whichever place is most desirable.

The President General spoke of this "Guida" as a most wonderful book and mentioned the pleasure it had given us to have Mr. Carr speak to us during the last Congress. This book has been published in four languages.

The Librarian General said that we have copies of it in our Library and the Assistant Historian General said that this "Guida" was greatly appreciated in the manufacturing district of New England. The State Regent of Illinois said that Illinois Daughters appreciate this work of the Connecticut Daughters. Copies of the "Guida" are in the hands of the Patriotic and other State Committees which have found it of great assistance.

The State Regent of Connecticut said that Connecticut is glad to know that the "Guida" is so well thought of.

The State Regent of Virginia said that the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia had very kindly loaned their valuable portrait of Dolly Madison for the Virginia room, and that this courtesy was very much appreciated.

Upon motion of the Librarian General, the Board took a recess at 1.10 P.M.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION, FEBRUARY 5, 1913.

The meeting was called to order by the President General at 2.20 P. M.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters presented the following report:

*Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:*

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large ask for authorization to organize chapters:

Mrs. Eleanor J. P. Baker, of Lexington, Nebraska.

Mrs. Harriet C. B. Barney, of N. Y. City, New York.

Mrs. Katie Brown Blood, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Eloise Butler Bushyhead, of Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Viola Root Cameron, of Richmond Hill, New York.

Mrs. Attie M. Clarke, of West Plains, Missouri.

Mrs. Lillian Mayfield Cover, of Andrews, North Carolina.

Mrs. Lily R. D. Dunlap, of Ansonville, North Carolina.

Miss Annie Jean Gash, of Brevard, North Carolina.

Miss Minnie Fogel Mickley, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Mary A. B. Sebring, of Corning, New York.

Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Fairmont, Nebraska.

Mrs. Frances Gould Fox, of Niles, Michigan.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Franklin, of Tennille, Georgia.

Mrs. Octavia Palmer Hopkins, of East Orange, N. J.

Miss Harriet Ellen Rockwell, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Martha M. McD. Funkhouser, of Plattsburgh, Missouri.

Mrs. Belle Henderson Watts, of Shellman, Georgia.

Mrs. Alice Caldwell Mathers, of Delta, Colo.

Mrs. Mary Wheeler Williams, of Totten-ville, N. Y.

Miss Ruth Louise Slocum, of Morrisville, Vt.

Miss Alma Earle Dinsmore, of Macon, Miss.

Miss Mary Lear, of Paint Lick, Ky.

Mrs. Anna Skillman Hunt, of Pemberton, N. J.

Miss Katharine M. Dabney, of Washington, D. C.

Also the reappointment of Mrs. Bessie Peacock Wilkins as Organizing Regent of Eastman, Ga.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation:

Mrs. Miriam Fort Gill, of Paris, Texas.

Mrs. Abigail Moss Henry, of Guntersville, Alabama.

Miss Anna Webster Lytle, of Lewiston, Idaho.

Mrs. Cora E. B. Plummer, of Dexter, Maine.

Miss Carolyn White, of Dillon, Mont.

The resignation of Mrs. Avis Wilcox Stebbins, of Gothenburg, Nebraska, as Organizing Regent has been received.

The Board is asked to authorize the formation of chapters at Ocilla, Georgia; Sparta, Georgia.

The "Rachel Murray" chapter of Ontario, Cal., presents a petition to the Board for permission to change its name, the reason given



being that they wish to be named after the mountain "San Antonio," which is just above them.

The "Mary Breed" chapter of the District has changed its name to the "John Lindsey" at the January Board Meeting, subject to the ratification of the February Board.

The chapter forming at Alexander Bay, N. Y., requests the Board to grant them the use of the name "Sylvia De Grosse." She was the wife of one of the early French Settlers.

Mrs. W. W. Stilson, Ex-Regent of California, desires the name "Cabsillo" for the chapter she is organizing at Los Angeles. Cabsillo was a navigator from Portugal who discovered the Pacific Coast in 1542. The name means much to the people of Los Angeles.

The card catalogue reports: Members' cards, 3,574; changes, 1,203; deceased, 461; dropped, 316; resigned, 302; reinstated, 68; marriages, 454; admitted membership, Feb. 5, 1913, 98,032; actual membership, Feb. 5, 1913, 75,914; letters received, 710; letters written, 502; Chapter Regents' commissions, 70; State Regents' commissions, 23; Charters issued, 64; Officers' Lists written for, 175; Officers' Lists received, 273; Notifications to State Regents of Regencies expired, 7.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,

*Vice-President General in  
Charge of Organization  
of Chapters.*

Report accepted on motion of the Historian General.

The Treasurer General read the list of resigned, which was accepted upon motion of the Registrar General, and the list of reinstated, which was accepted upon motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. When the Treasurer General finished reading the list of deceased, the Board, according to custom, arose as a mark of respect.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee stated that our debt is now only \$150,000, and presented the following report:

*Madam President General and Members of  
the National Board of Management:*

Your Finance Committee reports bills authorized during the past four months amounting to \$19,005.95. The largest items of this amount were:

Payroll, clerical force and employees of the Hall.....	\$10,401.97
Real Daughters' support.....	1,440.00
Postage, including stamped envelopes and postage for officers and committees .....	878.85
American Monthly Magazine, Salary of Editor and clerk, corrections and expenses.....	664.71

Respectfully submitted,

AMARYLLIS GILLET,  
*Chairman.*

ELLEN SPENCER MUSSEY,  
CLARA ROSSER DENNIS,  
ALICE PEYTON JAMISON,

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee stated that the Committee felt that in order for their business to be properly conducted, it was absolutely necessary that an advisory board be appointed. The duties of this Advisory Board to be similar to those of the Art Critics Committee, which passes upon the artistic merit of gifts offered for the Hall. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee then offered the following motion, which was seconded by the Vice-President General of Delaware and the Librarian General:

That a committee of experts, not members of the N. S. D. A. R., be authorized by the Board, to be known as the Advisory Board on Revolutionary Relics, to examine all articles before being accepted by the Relics Committee.

The Chairman then spoke to her motion as follows:

"The situation is just this. I came to what has been more or less a collection of Revolutionary relics, and some of them are of real interest and value. Others have been given by dear Daughters, and are in their own estimation of priceless value, but when you come to list them, there are articles which really should not be in the collection of any Museum that is of any dignified character.

"Now, my Committee, which is formed of some 30 or 40 ladies, representing the entire area of the United States, are mostly unanimous in the idea that there should be an Advisory Board formed, of gentlemen who are experts, people who are acknowledged and known as experts, whose opinion will be correct and accepted by the Society at large, and to whom the Committee would look for advice as to whether each particular relic, in their opinion, is worthy of a place in the Museum of the D. A. R.

"If you come down to the Museum now, you will find the case room is limited. We have no room for duplicates.

"My Vice-Chairman has taken the trouble to go through almost everything on the list to verify it and see that everything is there. We want to have these things properly classified, articles of different classes and periods put together, so that when people come to the Hall we will really have something to show to them. We want it to be something worth while, such for instance as the collection in Courtlandt Manor, of the Colonial Dames of New York.

"My idea is during Congress to have an educational loan exhibit, books, manuscripts, etc., but it seems to me the things we have we ought to separate, and select one of a kind—the best of its kind—for the Museum; every Museum in the world does that. They haven't room for everything, but you must have one—the best of its kind to illustrate what it is.

"We must have different classifications, such as the kinds of lace, tapestry, of artistic things, of iron work, etc., so as to make it an intelligent exhibit."

After some discussion, the motion of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, Mrs. Libbey, was put and carried.

The Vice-President General of New Jersey asked if the Annis Stockton chapter, which, after being incorporated, had secured an old Revolutionary house, could use the seal of the National Society, or should they have a seal made, surrounded by the words, "Annis Stockton Chapter D. A. R.," in place of the words, "National Society, D. A. R."

The Librarian General suggested the use of the insignia with the name of the Chapter in a band around it.

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee said that she had promised to bring up a certain matter in connection with her report and read the following letter:

"Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Wm. J. Libbey,

Chairman, Rev. Relics Com.

My dear Mrs. Libbey: At the request of the Vice-Chairman of your Committee (who was so insistent and desirous of immediate action that I assume she had the committee behind her) I have removed from the case in the museum, all the relics pertaining to my ancestor, Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration, etc., which were offered and accepted as a loan by the National Board in June, 1911.

As the list and the fact of the loan were made a matter of record, and published in the Magazine, will you kindly see that this letter, stating the withdrawal and explaining the reason therefor, be also made a matter of record, and printed in the minutes.

Very sincerely,  
BELJ. MERRILL DRAPER.  
(Mrs. Amos G.)

February first, 1913."

In explanation the Chairman stated that she had written a letter in reply which had been accepted but that Mrs. Draper still wished the letter, which had been read, to appear in the minutes. Continuing, the Chairman stated that, as the ladies knew, the room in our cases is extremely limited and the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, who is doing splendid work, felt that the space given to this loan collection should be made available for our own relics.

The State Regent of Kansas stated that she thought she had been present at a Board meeting when the recommendation had been made that we accept no more loans.

The State Vice-Regent of Arizona inquired about two valuable Indian baskets, which Arizona in 1908 had presented for the Museum.

The Chairman of the Revolutionary Relics Committee replied that she thought a collection of American basketry could very properly belong in our Museum.

Upon motion of the Registrar General the report of the Revolutionary Relics Committee was accepted.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, Miss Gillett, presented the following report, which she stated would be followed by a report from Mrs. Barnes in regard to the Flexotype machine.

*Madam President General, and Ladies of the Board:*

Our committee is pleased to announce that our work and expense in preparation for our annual Congress will be much less this year than in former years as many of the arrangements of last year are all ready for use.

We ask for permission to arrange for an extra guide during the week of the Inauguration.

We also ask for authority to send out circulars to all chairmen and vice-chairmen that *notice must be sent* to the Business Office of all meetings of committees in Memorial Continental Hall;

That the Board Room shall not be used for committee meeting without an order signed by the President General in addition to one by the Vice-Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee;

That our Auditorium shall not be used at Board meeting seasons as it necessitates extra help, our out of town members requiring our assistance and attention at this time and such help is surely their due.

Permission was given at a former Board meeting to move a waste-water apparatus from the second floor to the main floor. It has been found impossible to move this plumbing under the District laws and we ask permission to buy a new outfit which would cost about \$35.00. This arrangement would save the service of one charwoman who is forced to carry water up and down stairs at present.

We would also ask to have the wages of our watchman raised from the first of April from \$55.00 to \$60.00 per month. He has done faithful work for more than a year and recently has assumed extra duties.

We think it would be well to purchase a new bicycle for our messenger as the present one requires constant repairs. It would cost about \$35.00.

Permission is asked to purchase a new vacuum hose.

Authority was given for our committee to sell the lost articles for which we could not find owners. We wish to state that we have had six dollars with which we have bought a Red Cross Emergency Box and various remedies to keep in the Business Office.

We ask that a hand-rail be placed on the front steps during Congress.

We would recommend the purchase of a new typewriter and that an extra stenographer be arranged for during Congress.

Our force of men have arranged a utility telephone which can be moved from room to room, three rooms being arranged with specials to receive it.

Our folding chairs have been made safe by the addition of iron braces.

In conclusion I am pleased to tell the Board that Norcross Brothers have completed the repairs on our terrace in a satisfactory manner;

and that our House expenses although all our work increases daily are \$230.00 less than last year.

AMARYLLIS GILLETT,  
*Chairman, Building and  
Grounds Committee.*

MRS. HODGKINS,

MRS. HOOVER,

MRS. BARNES.

Report accepted upon motion of the Treasurer General, seconded by the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Miss Gillett stated that since writing her report she had found that another typewriter should be purchased. She thought too that authority should be given for engaging a stenographer to take dictation from various people during the Congress. This stenographer to be paid by those for whom she does work.

The Recording Secretary General stated that if wooden steps with an attached hand-rail could be placed on one section of our front steps for use during the Congress, it would be greatly appreciated by many members of the organization.

Miss Gillett asked that these items be incorporated in her report, and upon motion duly seconded this was granted.

The Recording Secretary General asked for authority to purchase a new section for the Continental Hall Committee cabinet, to cost between \$11 and \$12.

The Treasurer General moved:

That the Board authorize the purchase of a new section for card catalogue for Continental Hall Committee records.

Seconded by the Historian General and carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved:

That the President General be authorized to engage the Parliamentarian, Official Reader, Precentor, Accompanist, and Congressional Stenographer for the Congress.

Seconded by the Historian General and carried.

Upon motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Historian General, it was voted, that the numbers be drawn for the seating of the delegations at the Congress.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the drawing would be conducted according to the following ruling of Congress:

"That in seating the delegates to the Continental Congress, the numbers from one to twenty-five be placed in one lot, and the numbers from twenty-five to fifty in another lot, and that the State Regents who drew the last half of the numbers for the Fifteenth Congress draw only from the first half for the Sixteenth Congress, and those who drew the first half for the Fifteenth Congress draw only from the last half.

"Resolved, further, that a similar rule of rotation be followed in seating future Congresses."

The Registrar General and Treasurer Gen-

eral drew for the States not represented at the Board meeting.

In the list which follows the States are placed in the order in which they drew and the number drawn is given.

Mexico, 13; Connecticut, 18; South Carolina, 22; Texas, 12; Minnesota, 20; Cuba, 17; Michigan, 21; Oklahoma, 6; Tennessee, 9; Utah, 15; Ohio, 23; Kansas, 7; California, 1; Alabama, 14; North Carolina, 3; Illinois, 4; Nebraska, 25; Nevada, 16; Massachusetts, 24; Pennsylvania, 5; Oregon, 10; Iowa, 2; Arizona, 19; New Jersey, 11; Colorado, 8; District of Columbia, 27; Florida, 20; Vermont, 32; Rhode Island, 28; Kentucky, 47; Indiana, 43; Wisconsin, 49; Delaware, 41; Maine, 48; Louisiana, 44; West Virginia, 50; New Hampshire, 46; Maryland, 37; Mississippi, 34; Georgia, 40; Montana, 35; Missouri, 42; New Mexico, 30; South Dakota, 31; Idaho, 26; Arkansas, 39; New York, 36; Virginia, 33; Washington, 45; Wyoming, 38.

The President General stated that she would like to appoint Mrs. Brumbaugh to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee caused by the death of Mrs. Noyes. Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, the Board endorsed this appointment. Miss Gillett, Secretary of the Memorial Highway to Mt. Vernon Committee, said that the Chairman, Mrs. William A. Smoot, wished permission to send to the State Regents a circular as follows:

My dear Madam Regent:

The Committee for Memorial Highway to Mt. Vernon is sending you this appeal to urge that you give them your valuable assistance in promoting this movement which is so thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of our Society and the objects for which we are organized. There is great interest felt at this time in the building of roads and we feel that this Memorial Highway has first claim upon all thoughtful people, as it would assist in educating our children and the foreign population in patriotism by leading them to the grave and modest home of our great patriots. The matter has been brought before the United States Congress by members of that body representing the Mount Vernon Association and the latter earnestly ask our co-operation. We therefore request that you write without delay to your senator and representative and urge that the bill in Congress looking to an appropriation for this object be speedily passed, for by so doing you will greatly aid in this work to which the last D. A. R. Congress gave its hearty approval and endorsement.

COMMITTEE.

Upon motion of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, Mrs. Smoot was given authority to send this circular.

Mrs. Barnes then reported upon the flexo-type machine.

*Madam President General; Members of the  
National Board of Management;*

You may recall that in accepting the report of the Chairman of Building and Grounds last June, you gave that committee permission to secure a small printing machine on trial.

It was not until December that such a machine, called The Flexotype, was installed in the basement of this building by the American Multigraph Sales Co.

During the time it has been in our possession, the Superintendent, who has had charge of its operation, has not been able to secure any great amount of work from the various offices, but what little he has done shows that a considerable saving could be made on our printing bills by the possession of such a machine; as you will see by the samples and figures which I will submit to you.

The price of a hand-fed machine, with a few extras which we would consider necessary, would be about \$400. There is an automatic feed and motor drive attachment which is \$150 more, but that does not seem necessary, at present, at least.

Any man who is capable of holding the position of Superintendent of this building would be capable of superintending the operation of this machine; and nine months of the year the work could be done by our regular force, according to the calculations of our present Superintendent, who has had experience in the printing business. At other times we could employ an extra boy, who could also be used very nicely as inside messenger; or could secure an operator from the company selling the machines at very reasonable rates.

All of our small, single sheet, or two-side pamphlets, post-card notices, envelopes, letter-heads, bill-heads, etc., could be printed on this machine; and many of the larger forms by making some slight changes in their composition.

Of course there would be no economy in printing anything in lots less than one hundred, any more than there is in having small quantities printed at a printing shop.

The most important piece of work so far undertaken is the card announcing the acceptance of membership of the Society.

We have been paying \$21 for 5,000 of these cards and were able to duplicate them on exactly the same quality of paper at the rate of \$13.50 for the same number. This includes \$1.75 for the plate which can be used again and again and would not enter into the cost of future lots, for a considerable time.

Embossed letter-heads, furnished by Caldwell & Co., are used by this Society at a cost of 75 cents for 240 sheets of half note size, and \$1.50 for 120 sheets of half letter size, more than 1 cent a sheet. This seems extravagant when we could print letter-heads of corresponding size and satisfactory appearance for \$1.90 and \$3.30 per 1,000.

There is a pension application blank used in the Registrar's office for which we pay \$2.50 for 600. Two dollars was the cost of 4,000 of these, printed on the Flexotype.

Of course you understand that we are not counting anything for labor used in this work, an item which enters largely into a printer's

charge, as we are expecting to use our regular force most of the time.

For this reason it would have to be distinctly understood that no "rush" orders could be carried out, and each office would have to be careful to keep supplies ahead, and give due notice of future needs.

EDITH TALBOT BARNES,  
*Member, Building and  
Grounds Committee.*

After some discussion it was voted:

That Mrs. Barnes, Miss Gillett and Mrs. Hoover investigate this and other similar machines and report to the regular April meeting of the Board.

Miss Gillett stated that there were only a few left of the 10,000 copies of the little pamphlet written by Mrs. Noyes, which the Society had had printed at a cost of \$50. They are given away to visitors. If authorized to have more printed, Miss Gillett asked to be given authority to make any changes necessary to bring it up to date.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General it was voted:

That the Building and Grounds Committee be authorized to make such corrections as may be necessary to bring it up to date, and have a sunily printed.

The Vice-President General of Missouri had written of an amendment to the By-Laws which she thought should be adopted at the next Congress, and upon motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Registrar General, it was voted:

That the Recording Secretary General be empowered to answer the letter regarding the amendment to the by-laws and say that the amendment may be brought up as an amendment at the presentation of the Revision at the next Congress.

The President General stated that a letter had been received from the Robert Fulton Memorial Watergate Association of New York asking that we pass a resolution favorable to their undertaking.

Upon motion of the Treasurer General it was voted to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. William O. McDowell, President of the League of Peace, had sent a copy of a letter written to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which he desired to have filed in our archives and this request was granted by the Board.

Mr. Breckenridge Jones, Treasurer of the Missouri Historical Society, had written in regard to the will of the Hon. Hugh Vernon Washington, which left the rest and residue of his estate to the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis and the Daughters of the American Revolution, after certain specific legacies. Mr. Jones says that he will be glad to give us any information he may receive, and will be glad to have us furnish him any we may receive.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, this matter was referred to the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. E. N. Dingley, Regent, "Lucinda Hinsdale Stone" chapter of Kalamazoo, Michigan,

had asked that the President General present to the Board for endorsement, a letter protesting against the sale of handkerchiefs bearing on the border an American flag. This is simply a letter which she sent to a firm selling these handkerchiefs, protesting against this form of desecration of the flag, and she asks our endorsement of her action.

Upon motion of the Recording Secretary General, this matter was referred to the Committee on Desecration of the Flag.

The President General stated that two ladies had called to see her, wives of high officials in China, and they are extremely anxious to be authorized to organize chapters and have a State organization in China.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee stated that this matter had been brought up eight years ago and it had been decided that we could not.

The President General then read the following letter:

"Yokohama, 19th August, 1911.

"Mrs. Matthew Scott,

"Pres. of the General Order,

"Daughters of the American Revolution,  
"Bloomington, Ill.

"Dear Madam:

"Miss Shaw has been so good as to send me your reply of July 26th to her communication concerning D. A. R. work in China, and she tells me that it would be better to write you directly, and restate the matter we have in mind. Miss Shaw leaves today for an extended and delightful trip around the base of Fuji-Yama, and says my writing you direct may facilitate matters. Therefore I hope you will pardon my writing you in full.

"For several years I have been deeply impressed that this is a time of peculiar need for American social influence among Chinese ladies of higher classes, notably wives of officials. It was at my suggestion that Mrs. Fearn took up the active organization of the Shanghai Chapter of D. A. R. From the first I saw the importance of organizing from Peking outward, i.e., from the Capitol (and highest official ladies, American and Chinese) to those outer branch Chapters in Fords—Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, and so forth.

"So deeply have I felt this absolute need of Central State Regent first, that I declined the (very signal) honor of becoming Regent for the Shanghai Chapter, as Mrs. Fearn and other ladies asked. I did not have the time, nor the full particulars I wished at that time, to write headquarters of D. A. R. fully, so I waited for this summer for the leisure to set forth my idea fully. Meeting Miss Shaw through our lovely Mrs. Scidmore—whose son is American Consul General in Seoul, Korea—Mrs. Scidmore said I might ask Miss Shaw anything about D. A. R.

"Miss Shaw immediately grasped my idea of the present need of a State Regent in Peking. There, I believe, more than any country on the globe, do American ladies need D. A. R. and the possibilities are enormous for social and ethical work.

"I am as I intended, a member of the National D. A. R., and I venture, with Miss Shaw's endorsement, to act upon my prerogative as such, and present this letter to the General Congress of D. A. R., asking for a special dispensation, creating a State Regent for the Empire of China, at the earliest possible action. My reason for urgent action is that Mrs. Calhoun, wife of the American Minister in Peking, is at this time in America, and we think she should, if possible in any way, be made the first *Empire Regent*; if not a D. A. R., then be solicited to become one, and to assume the organization, if no more, of the several sub-Chapters at Treaty Ports. *The very highest only should be made officials in Peking.* This must not be understood to imply the slightest reflection upon the personality or the ability of ladies engaged in Missionary work, than whom we have no nobler women or abler. It is simply that D. A. R. work to meet the approval and support of Chinese influence would more wisely be entirely removed from religious affiliations; although it must constantly overlap that work, for missionary ladies have a profound influence, deservedly.

"The fact that China demands unique conditions is shown in that the U. S. Court within its territory has been created by special act of the President of the United States and the United States Congress. So vast is the territory, so widely different the actual conditions, that all Europe together could not present more diversified needs than the Empire of China. With an absolute and complicated social scheme, based on caste, it must be seen how necessary it is for our social influence to emanate from our highest officials, and from Peking itself. That is the reason, and the sole reason for my conviction that the D. A. R. *should not be considered a Religious Organization*, but should have its highest officers from the wives of our Diplomatic Representatives in China. Of course these must be, or qualified to become, D. A. R., but it is (in my opinion) urgently necessary that the State Regent should be the wife of our Ambassador, or of some other high American Official in Peking.

"If Mrs. Calhoun will consent to become State Regent she will have a choice of assistants from several who are profoundly skilled in work among Chinese women, both educational and philanthropic. Next to Mrs. Calhoun, stands Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, who would make an admirable Regent. Her husband has recently been appointed advisor to Tuan Fang, Minister of Posts and Communications, and they have removed from Shanghai to Peking. If Mrs. Ferguson undertakes the organization of the Peking Chapter, we may be assured that the work will receive the interest of highly influential Chinese ladies. Probably there are several other ladies whose husbands are on the Legation Staff list, who either are members or are eligible to become such, and the number necessary for forming the Chapter might be found in those connected with the Legation alone.



"It is most desirable that this matter should receive prompt attention if thorough, wise work is to be accomplished. Zeal mislaid, would work only mischief. Successful work must be carefully planned beforehand. We feel that this matter should be at once brought to the attention of the General Congress and made a subject of thorough investigation.

"Yours very truly,

"MRS. RICHARD SWAIN,  
"c/o The American Consulate  
General,  
"Shanghai, China.

"In a previous letter to Miss Shaw I made reference to a lady, a resident of Shanghai, now in America. Her husband was President of the American Association in Shanghai: Mrs. Murray Warner, Marquette Bldg., 204 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. This lady is both D. A. R. and Colonial Dame. I wish her opinion might be asked upon this question of Peking central organization.

"C. F. SWAIN."

The Vice-President General of New Jersey said that she thought this extremely interesting, and suggested the title of Regent for Chapters in Foreign Countries, if the title of State Regent could not be used.

The President General stated that the women in China are now beginning to know the American women, and this D. A. R. association would impress them very much, if they were high officials of the Government.

The State Regent of Connecticut suggested the title of Regent in Chief.

Four o'clock having arrived, the hour set for the consideration of matters connected with the Magazine, the President General stated that further consideration of this other matter would have to be deferred.

As it was considered advisable to go into a committee of the whole, the Vice-President General of Massachusetts was asked to take the Chair. At the end of half an hour, the Committee being ready to report, the President General resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported that the following motion of the Magazine Committee had been endorsed:

I move that the National Board of Management be asked to authorize the Chairman of the Magazine Committee to make such arrangements as will put the Magazine on a going basis, and insure the regular publication of the Magazine.

Mrs. Ammon, Chairman of the Press Committee for the Twenty-Second Congress, then brought before the Board matters connected with the press work for the Congress, as this was the special business which the Board had voted should next be considered. Mrs. Ammon spoke as follows:

"For the past two Congresses I have had the honor of appointment from the President General to serve as Chairman of the Press Committee. Following suggestions from my predecessors, I followed for two years about the same plan of action. That is, in February, or early in March, I would send letters to the National Officers and to the Chairmen of Na-

tional Committees asking for copies of their reports for personal sketches, and photographs, for the use of the press during Congress week, at which time my duties were supposed to commence. Then I would ask the candidates for offices, as far as I could obtain them, for personal sketches and for any items of work and records of work they had accomplished, and for their photographs for the use of the press during Congress week.

"These requests were complied with in a great degree. I have always received a great many responses. Then when Congress week would come, I would divide all this material between the Washington papers, and also give a copy or so just for immediate use to the representative of the Associated Press, and of the United Press, for they had a representative there. The newspapers throughout the country get, as you know, most of the news through the Associated and United Press.

"Of course the four local papers would send their representatives directly to the Congress, and they would make up their own reports, and take the copy and make some extracts just as they needed. Of late years they have used less and less of our material in reports. They have not given—as they did in early years—the full reports from any of our committees, and of course there was reason for that, because we have so many that they could not give up the page space to it.

"All of this is in no way connected with the reports written by the representatives of the press according to their point of view. Of course the Press Committee had nothing to do with that. This was taken from the representatives of the New York, Baltimore and Washington papers, and the headlines prepared in accordance with the judgment of the headliner.

"I have always asked the members of my committee to secure, as far as possible, the interesting personal items from the various delegations, and they were divided between us, so they could be given out to the members of the press as far as possible, or I would give them the notice of State meetings, receptions, teas, etc., but as I need not tell any one in this room, we have outgrown that method of giving news to the newspapers. The Society, at the end of 22 years, has far passed that, and it seems to me that we must adopt something new, and that adopted by almost all the organizations, and especially with those great organizations connected with church and religious work throughout the country.

"So I have communicated with the International Bureau of Publicity, which has its headquarters in Philadelphia, and with the permission of the President General, had a meeting of the Press Committee called here yesterday, and Mr. Congdon, the head of that Bureau, met with the committee and explained their work. I had, however, before coming here, investigated the ability of that Bureau to do such publicity work. For instance, the representative of the National Reform Association, who is a resident of Pittsburgh, met me, and I had a long talk with him. The

Bureau has done that work and has done it in a brilliant way.

"Mr. Congdon presented his ideas, both for taking up work—which they like to have a year before the Convention, so as to prepare the work, by arousing interest in the different states, cities and towns, by presenting their personal interest in that National convention, and of the work done in states and cities—and some of the people who would take part in that convention.

"He gave several items and statements of what the expense would be for the year, and of course in that work, it costs almost as much for a short period as for a year; at the conclusion, the Press Committee asked him a great many questions, and Mr. Congdon made a very clear statement in regard to all of that work, and they would, of course, give to our papers, and those in all the states, and the local papers, the reports of our meetings from our standpoint; that is, of our work and from our reports.

"The Press Committee, therefore, drew up this resolution:

"Motion made to recommend to the National Board that the Bureau (International Publicity Bureau) be employed to take charge of the Press and publicity of the D. A. R.; contract to begin February 8th and conclude April 26th, 1913, for the sum of \$500; a retainer of \$250 to be paid on February 8th and the balance, \$250, payable on April 26th, 1913, that the D. A. R. may present the facts to the public under the modern system of publicity."

"For a year the cost would be about \$1,200, unless it was a great convention, where they would need a great deal of entertaining and getting them interested, which of course we do not have. The regular cost for a year would amount to about \$1,200 in this case, excepting that we have never employed a Bureau, and therefore, Mr. Congdon presents a special rate of \$500 for the publicity or press work from Saturday, February 8th, until the week after the Congress closes."

Upon motion of the Treasurer General, seconded by the Historian General, the State Regent of Pennsylvania and the Vice-President General of Massachusetts, it was then voted:

That this Board endorse the resolution of the Press Committee.

Members of the Board were anxious to know if the International Publicity Bureau could prevent undignified articles from appearing in the papers; if it could be held responsible for what appeared in the papers, or for necessary corrections.

The Chairman of the Press Committee replied that Mr. Congdon had said that the Bureau still had every client that it had ever had; that it had been in charge of the publicity work for a recent suffrage convention, and that none of those personal notes and comments had appeared in the newspaper accounts of that Convention. The Chairman said that the Press Committee would work in harmony with the Publicity Bureau, and

thanking the President General and the Board for their courtesy, withdrew.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia had lately heard Madam Mountfort, who was born on Mount Olivet, and had lived in Jerusalem, speak on the genealogy of Christ, and considered her one of the most powerful speakers she had ever heard. Madam Mountfort had in her lecture expressed appreciation of the wonderful work which is being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution. In reply to the question, would it be possible for her to address the Congress some morning or afternoon, the State Regent had said that she did not know. The President General stated that the Program Committee should be consulted in regard to matters of that kind.

The State Regent of Maryland spoke of the bill before the United States Congress to make the Star Spangled Banner the National anthem, and urged all the Daughters to endorse it.

The State Regent of the District of Columbia said that the request that people stand while the Star Spangled Banner is being sung or played, originated with the D. A. R. She then asked that the two following letters, which had been handed to her, be read to the Board.

"Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.,  
February 5, 1913.

"Mrs Mary S. Lockwood,

"State Regent D. C., D. A. R.

"My dear Mrs. Lockwood:

"Will you kindly present this protest of mine to a recent ruling of the Board in regard to the endorsement of those who wish to enter the Society as Members-at-Large.

"I am sending it through you, as although we differ on a great many matters of policy in regard to the Society, I am sure that every one of the chapter regents in the District can testify, as I do, that she has invariably been treated with courtesy during the entire term of your office; and I would not have the members of the Board think I was referring to you indirectly or directly, in my opposition to the ruling.

"Very Sincerely,

"BELL MERRILL DRAPER,

(Mrs. Amos G. Draper)

"Regent Mary Bartlett Chapter."

"To the Members of the National Board of Management:

"Mesdames: Last June I signed the application papers of a friend, in a far distant state, who was perfectly eligible, and who wished to be known as a 'Daughter' at some public function to be held later in the month. I had assured her, as a genealogist, that if her papers were made out on the lines prepared by me, and sent to the Registrar General before a certain date, that the necessary permit for an insignia would be forwarded to her without delay. Later in the summer I was informed by her that her papers were held up for six weeks—after the function had passed—because they were not signed by her State Regent, who was traveling when they had

been forwarded to her by the Registrar General. As my business reputation was thereby greatly injured, I made inquiries at the Hall, and was told that the application papers must be endorsed by the State Regent before a Member-at-Large could be admitted, and that this action was taken by the Congress. I attended the Congress, but heard no such motion discussed nor voted on; although I was waiting for it to come up in order to speak against it. The Proceedings, as published, give no such action; and I supposed the matter settled; but recently I received a new edition of the National Constitution, and in that, on page 5, I find a footnote, stating the same thing.

"Again, this winter, the same experience occurred; and I find that because the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions is reported as having said in her report (see page 181) that 'all the recommendations presented by the National Officers be adopted by this Congress,' and then proceeds to enumerate several, *but makes no mention for or against this particular one*, therefore it was adopted.

"I am also informed in the Registrar General's office that since the Congress the resolution has been changed, by what person or persons I know not, to refer to those members-at-large who do not intend to join a chapter in process of formation.

"I hereby wish to enter my protest, both against the resolution, the manner in which it is reported to have been passed, and the authority assumed by any individual or set of individuals to assume the judicial power, vested in the Continental Congress alone by the Constitution.

"I have had no conversation with the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mrs. Bryan, but I am sure from my previous knowledge of her character that neither she nor any member of that Committee would knowingly attempt to pass a resolution in that way.

"Very respectfully,

"BELL MERRILL DRAPER,"  
(Mrs. Amos G. Draper.)

The Registrar General said that she accepted the signature of a Regent who had been authorized by the Board to organize a Chapter, just as she did the Regent of an organized Chapter. She then said, that since the signature of the State Regent had been required for the papers of those entering, the Society as members-at-large, the Society had been saved the embarrassment of taking on its rolls several who were not acceptable.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania said that she required a recommendation from the minister of a Church, or some other Daughter,

or some one who knew the applicants, before signing their papers.

The Assistant Historian General stated that it seemed to her that the question was whether Congress had authorized it, and if Congress had said State Regent, what right had the Registrar General to take any other signature?

The State Regent of Connecticut spoke in favor of the signature of the State Regent being required, as she thought the Society needed this safeguard. The State Regent of Connecticut and the State Regent of New York both advocated personal investigation by the State Regent before signing application papers.

The Registrar General, referring to Mrs. Draper's letter of protest, said that she did not consider that genealogists had the right to assure those wishing to join that they would see their papers through.

The Recording Secretary General stated that the question of acceptability was decided by vote of the Board, and that she felt that the Board could decide, that for an applicant for membership-at-large to be acceptable, the one member of the Society by whom the Constitution requires she shall be endorsed, shall be the State Regent.

The Assistant Historian General stated that she had looked over the proceedings of the Congress and had not been able to find that Congress ordered it.

The Vice-President General of Tennessee, who had been Chairman of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers for the Congress, stated that the Committee went over all the recommendations made by National Officers and that all were passed by the Committee, and the report was accepted.

The Registrar General stated that at the Board meeting held just before the Congress, she had spoken of this recommendation contained in her report for the Congress, and that the Board had endorsed it.

Upon motion of the Assistant Historian General, seconded by the Vice-President General of Massachusetts, it was voted:

That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to reply to Mrs. Draper that the Board requires the signature of the State Regent for members-at-large, as authorized by the last Congress.

Upon motion of the State Regent of the District of Columbia, it was then, 5:35 P. M., voted to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,  
MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS,  
(Mrs. Howard L.)

Recording Secretary General.

Approved March 5, 1913.

